WESTERN RECORDER.

PRINTED UNDER THE PATRONAGE, AND FOR THE BENEFIT, OF THE WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY AND AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

VOL. VI. [THOMAS HASTINGS, Editor.] UTICA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1829. [HASTINGS & TRACY, Printers.] Nº 36.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

TWELFTH REPORT OF THE WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The returning anniversary of the Western Education Society, calls upon the Directors and friends of this institution to express with grateful hearts, their distinguished obligations to the great Head of the Church, for the success which has attended their operations the past year.

While solemnly reminded of the uncertainty of life, by the death of a distinguished member of the Board,* who felt a deep concern for the prosperity of this Society, and whose counsels and co-operation added much to the interest of our last anniversary; we would realise more sensibly the preciousness of time, and the importance of labouring to raise up other ministers, who will shortly be needed to fill our places, and to perpetuate to succeeding ages the blessings that we enjoy.

As the first year now closes, since this Society became identified with the American Education Society, by adopting its principles and carrying its plan of operations into effect, it is with peculiar gratification the Directors express their entire conviction of the wisdom of the whole plan which the National Society has established; and that the union thus formed will greatly extend the usefulness of this Society, not only by enlarging its sphere of operations, and increasing the number of young men to be assisted, but by creating a deeper interest in the mind of the public, and establishing the institution upon a more permanent basis.

Young Men received the past Year.

The number of young men received the past year is sixty-three, which is more than twice as many as had ever been received in any preceding year. The whole number now under the patronage of the Society, is sixty-four—requiring, according to the rules of appropriation, $1020 each quarter, or $40 80 a year. Of these, twenty-four have been transferred from the American Education Society, and thirty-seven have been received on recommendation from examining committees. Those in the first stage of education are pursuing their studies in fifteen different academies and schools, located in eight different counties, within the limits embraced by this Society; one is a member of college, and twenty-seven are engaged in their theological course. The probability is, that the number of applicants the coming year will not be less than it has been the year past.

But can the means be raised for sustaining these young men?

Funds.

It is true, but a small part of the money which has been appropriated to young men under the patronage of this Society, has been raised within its limits in the course of the past year. The whole amount received by your Treasurer, not including articles of clothing, is $3903 57. Of this sum, $1225 57 have been raised within the limits of this Society, and $2678 have been received from the Treasurer of the American Education Society in Boston.

There has been paid to Beneficiaries,	$3138 00
To the Cor. Secretary,	557 02
Sundry expenses,	4 44
There is due to Beneficiaries, on appropriations not called for,	72 00
Leaving a balance in the treasury, not appropriated, of	132 11
	$3903 57

There has been received, also, in the course of the year, about $300, in clothing and other articles.

The cause why so small a portion of our expenditure has been raised the past year in this section of country, is not that the christian public do not feel an interest in promoting the object of this Society; but owing to occurrences that have been unavoidable, no application has been made for funds, the past year, except in a few instances, in the principal villages through the heart of the country. The interest which is felt in promoting this object, appears from the result of efforts that have been recently made, to introduce a system of general and permanent operations.

Temporary Scholarships.

In the course of six weeks past, thirty congregations, between Utica and Buffalo, have been visited by the Secretary of the American Education Society, and the Secretary of the Presbyterian Branch in New-York, who have gratuitously devoted a few weeks to this object, for the purpose of establishing *temporary scholarships*; and the result is, that subscriptions and pledges have been obtained for raising the means of sustaining between fifty and sixty young men, at the rate of $75, annually, for each. This system is now to be extended, as fast as may be practicable, through the whole field of this Society's operations. And can we have a doubt, whether means will thus be provided for sustaining, at least, as many young men as may be hereafter under this Society's patronage?

Plan for raising Funds.

The plan which is adopted for raising funds has been the result of much reflection. It is evident that one man cannot go through every congregation in thirty counties, annually, and by his personal solicitation, obtain the means that might be raised for sustaining the operations of this Society, and attend, at the same time, to all its business concerns. Neither can travelling agents, in sufficient numbers, be employed for this service. Suitable men cannot be obtained; nor can an adequate support be afforded them.

To avoid these evils, and secure the main object, as far as possible, it is proposed that each congregation assume the responsibility of sustaining one or more young men, or of raising such a portion of the sum necessary for this purpose as may accord with their views of duty. Subscriptions are taken up to effect this object, and the business is left in the hands of an agent, who, with such assistance as the Secretary may occasionally afford him, will do what is practicable, to secure and continue, from year to year, the object proposed by the church or congregation.

A Female Association is to be formed in every place, for observing the monthly concert of prayer, appointed by the American Education Society, and contributing annually to the funds of the institution.

A copy of the Quarterly Journal will be sent gratuitously to each agent of the Society, and to each Female Association, to be continued so long as they shall continue their annual collections.

The responsibility which thus devolves upon local agents, will induce those, we trust, who have accepted this appointment, to be *thorough and punctual in their collections and remittances.* The necessity of this is the more urgent, in view of that important work which devolves upon the Secretaries.

Pastoral Supervision.

It is the great maxim of this Society, that *every thing, in their young men, depends upon character.* To a minister they well know that character is his all. The whole system of regimen adopted, is therefore directed, primarily, to this object; and pastoral supervision is a branch of the first importance. Although this is more appropriately the office of the Secretary of the Parent Society; yet it is made the duty of others to co-operate with him in this work. The following extract from his last report, will show how important it is that this should not be neglected:—

"By the assistance of a few fellow labourers, the Secretary has been able to furnish information concerning the character and standing of nearly all who have enjoyed the benefit of the funds since the last annual meeting. The result of these inquiries is such as to encourage every pious and enlightened friend of the Society. It is hazarding but little to say, that, taken together, the young men aided by its funds, are superior, in point of talents, scholarship, and moral qualifications for usefulness, to the majority of students in the colleges and seminaries in the land. A few have been found unworthy of patronage, and have been separated from the Society. The experience of each succeeding year affords increasing evidence of the utility, and even the necessity, of such a system of supervision. It furnishes the Directors with information highly necessary to a uniform and prompt discharge of their duty it brings every beneficiary into direct connection with his benefactors, and affords the most favourable opportunities of impressing the minds of young men with their obligations to cultivate a growing piety, and to aim at distinguished usefulness in the world; it imparts exactness and energy to the operations of the Society; and it forms a bond of union between the instructors and patrons of young men, which may result in lasting advantage to the youth themselves, and to the cause of learning and religion. Other methods for exerting an influence upon the religious character of the young men are constantly suggested by experience, and by the observation of others. There must, however, be more time set apart for this purpose, or the system of supervision, which is merely begun, can never produce half the good which it is fitted and designed to accomplish. Already does it require a journey of five thousand miles, and a visit to more than sixty institutions, to obtain *one* interview with each young man under patronage. It will be impossible, without additional help, and especially without some relief from the constantly recurring labour of soliciting funds, for the Secretary, or any other man, to carry the wishes of the Board and of the community, on this deeply interesting subject, into complete execution."

[Remainder next week.]

QUARTERLY REGISTER & JOURNAL OF THE AM. EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Mr. Edward Vernon, agent of the American Branch Tract Society, will hereafter act as agent of the Quarterly Register & Journal of the A. E. Society, at the tract depository, No. 145, Genesee street, Utica. All subscribers for this work, and also for the Quarterly Journal separately, will hereafter receive their numbers from his office, and make all communications and payments to him. The work will be issued hereafter in August, November, February, and May. The No. for August has just arrived. Any additional subscribers can now be furnished with the first number of the second volume.

Each number will contain from 48 to 64 pages, making a yearly volume of from 200 to 250 pages. The price will be *one dollar in advance, postage paid.* A neglect to remit the money for the succeeding volume, will be considered as indicating a wish to discontinue the subscription. As the collection and arrangement of so large an amount of *statistical* information is necessarily expensive, the above terms are the lowest that can be consistent with the success of the work.

Subscribers on the list of the General Agent of the Western Education Society, who are in arrears for this work, are requested to make payment with as little delay as possible, to the Agent at Utica; and also to pay in advance for the ensuing year, if they wish the work to be continued. As payment for the whole of each volume must be made to the Agent of the Am. E. Society, within three months from the receipt of the first number, payment in advance by subscribers must be indispensible to the continuance of the work.

The Quarterly Journal, containing 16 pages, will be sent gratuitously to each *local agent* of the W. E. Society, and to each *Female Association* auxiliary to said Society; commencing with the receipt of their first collection, and continuing so long as their collections shall be annually received. The Journal will be furnished to subscribers for 50 cents a year, paid in advance. All agents for this Society will be agents for this work.

The *Western Recorder* will not hereafter be sent gratuitously to any Female Society, except in cases where a society may be entitled to it by previous engagement, to complete the term of a year. Should any such case occur, where the Recorder may be discontinued, it will be continued through the year, on due notice being given to the publishers. The Quarterly Journal will hereafter be the only paper sent gratuitously to agents or patrons of the Western Education Society. By order of the Directors,

JAMES EELLS, *Cor. Sec. W. E. S.*
Westmorland, Sept. 4, 1829.

For the Western Recorder.

ACTIVE BENEVOLENCE.

Mr. Editor—It has often occurred to me, that many Christians of the present day, entertain too low a view of the benevolence, if not of the christian character, of their ancestors; and consequently too high a view of themselves.

Christians, now, in the midst of their greatest activity, have the same fundamental principles to govern them that their ancestors had. Both have adopted the same inquiry—"Lord what wilt thou have me to do?" and both have had an eye fixed upon the movements of Providence.

The people of former days were expecting that some special indications would be given in reference to the millennium, whenever the set time should approach, and were hence praying that God would "roll on his undisturbed decrees," and "hasten the glorious day." Christians of our own day are in fact witnessing these special indications. Perhaps, therefore, even the most active among us are doing less than our ancestors would have done in the same circumstances.

Formerly, no one ever thought of the heathen world being converted, through the spontaneous efforts and contributions and prayers of evangelical Christians, without some wonderful displays of divine sovereignty. Now, Christians have occular demonstration of the truth of what was then neither foreseen nor believed. We have seen not only schools established, and revivals of religion promoted, in many a region of darkness; but whole nations have been in a measure christianised; and this through the simple means above specified. How would our ancestors have hailed such a day as this! How would their hearts have been quickened, and their hands strengthened, in every good word and work!

Formerly, we may suppose, Christians did no violence to their conscience, in neglecting to distribute bibles and tracts, to send missionaries to the heathen, and to the destitute among them. Not so the Christians of the present day, when the hand of God is distinctly seen, crowning these very exertions with the blessing upon thousands ready to perish; and when new fields of similar effort and equal promise are continually opening before us.

Our ancestors sinned in reference to the heathen; but, comparatively speaking, they sinned ignorantly. Christians of the present day possess the most abundant means of information; they have no longer any excuse for their ignorance; and when they sin against the souls of the heathen, they are guilty of presumption; and often the blood of souls is found upon their raiment.

The Christian that would now refuse to act, pleading in excuse the inactivity of his ancestors, wholly mistakes the nature of the precedent he has adopted. He may talk as much as he pleases of the old paths, and the good old way; but he does not walk in them. The fathers would have hailed the events he witnesses as signals for effort; but he, in the midst of signals, surrounded by motives high as heaven, is literally at ease in Zion. Were he really in the old paths, they would lead him forward to activity, to vigilance, to enterprise. They would teach him to listen to the sound of the goings in the tops of the mulberry trees, and to bestir himself. How criminal in the sight of God must that christian *professor* be, who, in the midst of these signs of the times, refuses to act, sits down at ease, and dreams that he is walking in all the pious ways of his ancestors!

But I have not yet done. There are many to be found, whose minds have been supplied with intelligence; whose consciences have been made to feel the force of obligation, and who at the same time are greatly deficient in active benevolence. They *feel* under the pressure of motive; but on the whole cannot make up their minds to *do* their duty. Press them to personal activity or responsibility—O, they are not the men to go forward. Urge them to subscribe for the cause of missions; and you will be met with a sad tale of pecuniary difficulties, or be told that there is no end to subscriptions. At the monthly concert for prayer, tell them that 500,000 of the heathen are perishing through lack of vision every day; and they will contribute the same sum that they would throw out to a hostler, or a shoe-black.—They calculate to pay *toll*, when an object presents itself; but will not forego one single luxury of their lives, towards preventing the destruction of 500,000 souls a day! If such professors are ever saved themselves, it must be "so as by fire!" Reader, are you one of the number?

Your's, &c. NATHAN.

From the National Intelligencer.

PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

NO. III.

The title of the treaty to which I referred in my last number, is in these words:—

"Articles concluded at Hopewell, on the Keowee, between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, Joseph Martin, and Lachlan M'Intosh, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part, and the Head Men and Warriors of all the Cherokees, of the other."

The preface to the articles is thus expressed:—

"The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States, in Congress assembled, give peace to all the Cherokees, and receive them into the favour and protection of the United States of America, on the following conditions."

Before I proceed to make an abstract of the articles, it is proper to say, that in regard to this and all subsequent treaties, I shall be as brief as appears to be consistent with putting the reader in full possession of the case. The more material parts of treaties I shall cite literally; and these will be distinguished by *double* inverted commas. Other parts will be abridged; but where the principal words of any abridgment are taken from the treaties, such passages will be marked by *single* inverted commas. The less material parts will be expressed as briefly as possible in my own language; but in all these cases I pledge myself to the strictest fidelity. At least *the subject of every article* shall be mentioned, that the reader may judge of the general aspect of the whole, as well as the meaning of the most important parts. The treaty of Hopewell, then, read as follows:—

"Art. 1. The head men and warriors of all the Cherokees shall restore all the prisoners, citizens of the United States, or subjects of their allies, to their entire liberty. They shall also restore all the negroes, and all other property taken during the late war, from the citizens, to such persons, and at such time and place, as the Commissioners shall appoint.

"Art. 2. The Commissioners of the United States in Congress assembled, shall restore all the prisoners taken from the Indians during the late war, to the head men and warriors of the Cherokees, as early as is practicable.

"Art. 3. The said Indians, for themselves, and their respective tribes and towns, do acknowledge all the Cherokees to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whatsoever.

"Art. 4. The boundary allotted to the Cherokees for their hunting grounds, between the said Indians and the citizens of the United States, within the limits of the United States of America, is, and shall be the following" This boundary defines the northern and eastern limits of the Cherokee country.

"Art. 5. If any citizen of the United States, or other person, not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands westward and southward of the said boundary, which are hereby allotted to the Indians for their hunting grounds, or having already settled and will not remove from the same within six months after the ratification of this treaty, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Indians may punish him, or not, as they please."—Then follows a proviso, as to settlers 'between the fork of French-Broad and Holston,' whose case is to be referred to Congress.

"Art. 6. If any Indian, or Indians, or persons residing among them, or who shall take refuge in their nation, shall commit a robbery, or murder, or other capital crime, on any citizen of the United States or person under their protection, the nation, or the tribe, to which such offender or offenders may belong, shall be bound to deliver him or them up to be punished according to the ordinances of the United States;" 'provided that the punishment shall not be greater, than if the crime had been committed by a citizen on a citizen.'

"Art. 7. If any citizen of the United States, or person under their protection, shall commit a robbery, or murder, or other capital crime, on any Indian," he shall be punished in the same manner as if 'the crime had been committed on a citizen;' and the punishment shall be in the presence of some of the Cherokees, who shall have due notice of the time and place.

"Art. 8. No punishment of the innocent for the guilty, on either side, "except where there is a manifest violation of this treaty; and then it shall be preceded first by a demand from justice; and if refused, then by a declaration of hostilities."

"Art. 9. For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the prevention of injuries and oppressions on the part of the citizens or Indians, the United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in such manner as they think proper.

"Art. 10. Until the pleasure of Congress be known respecting the 9th article," a temporary provision is made for the security of traders.

"Art. 11. The said Indians shall give notice" of any designs "formed in any neighbouring tribe, or by any person whomsoever, against the peace, trade, or interests of the United States."

"Art. 12. That the Indians may have full confidence in the justice of the United States, respecting their interests, they shall have a right to send a deputy of their choice, whenever they think fit, to Congress.

"Art. 13. The hatchet shall be forever buried, and the peace given by the United States, and friendship re-established between the said states, on the one part, and all the Cherokees on the other, shall be universal; and the contracting parties shall use their utmost endeavours to maintain the peace given as aforesaid, and friendship re-established."

These articles were signed by the four commissioners of the United States, and by thirty-seven head men and warriors of the Cherokees, in the presence of Wm. Blount, afterwards Governor of Tennessee, and eight other witnesses. In the formulary which precedes the signatures, the articles are called a "definitive treaty."

It may be well to look for a few moments at some of the features of this instrument, though it is by no means so important as two or more of the treaties which have since been negotiated by the same parties. Among the documents of Congress, published during the late session, is a letter from the Hon. Hugh L. White, now senator in Congress, to Mr. John Ross, at present the chief man of the Cherokee nation, in which the writer argues, at some length, that the treaty of Hopewell is not now in force, on account of its having been abrogated by a subsequent war, and its not being expressly recognised in any subsequent treaty. Whether the conclusion of Judge White is correct, or not, has little bearing on the present investigation. If the treaty be not now in force, it was in force once; and its *meaning* may be worth considering.

This is the first treaty made by the United States with either of the south-western tribes, or nations. The state of Georgia had, previously to the revolutionary war, entered into a compact with the Cherokees, of which notice will be taken, at the proper time.—After the peace of 1783, and before the adoption of the federal constitution, the Congress made treaties with the Indians, in precisely the same manner as with European nations. If the power to do this was doubted, or denied, the doubt, or denial, has never come to my knowledge. The treaty of Hopewell was negotiated by commissioners, all of whom, if I mistake not, resided at the south; and I have never heard that any remonstrance was offered by either of the states in the neighbourhood of the Cherokees, on the ground that the old Congress had *no power* to agree upon a line of demarkation with the Indians. A line was fixed, in the 4th article, securing to the Indians the undisturbed possession of a territory, which appeared on the map to be a part of Virginia, the two Carolinas, and Georgia; the states of Kentucky and Tennessee not having then been formed. If this treaty now stood alone, and the relations of the parties had not been changed by subsequent events, no white man could have '*attempted* to settle on any of the lands within the Cherokee boundary,' even down to the present day, however he might have been sustained in his attempt by the constituted authorities of any or all of the states, situated in the neighbourhood of the Cherokees. Against such an attempt, the Indians would have been protected by the faith of the confederated republic. This remark is made simply for the sake of drawing the attention of the reader to the inviolability of the Indian territory, as strongly implied in the fifth article.

From the phraseology adopted in two or three passages of the treaty, the conclusion seems to be drawn by the present Secretary of War, that treaties with the Cherokees are not binding upon the whites; at least, not to the extent of their literal and proper meaning. The argument stands in this form.—The Cherokees fought on the side of the British, in the war of independence. The British were beaten; and therefore the Cherokees were a conquered people. To a conquered people the United States *gave peace;* and therefore the United States are not bound by the very articles which they dictated. They *allotted a boundary* to the Cherokees; and therefore the United States are not under obligation to respect the boundary, which they themselves allotted. To refute such conclusions, established by such a process of reasoning, is unnecessary. The very statement of the argument is enough.

It is true, that the commissioners of the United States, in several treaties, made about the same time, express themselves rather haughtily, when they declare that they *give peace* to the Indians. The fact is well known, however, that the whites were much more desirous of peace than the Cherokees were. The inhabitants of our frontier settlements were in constant dread of incursions from the natives of the forest. Impoverished as our country was by a seven years' war, it would have been impossible to have scoured the vast wilderness from the settled country to the Mississippi. Any force which could then have been sent, would have fared worse than the army of St. Clair did, in a far less dangerous field, nine years afterwards. The Cherokees could not have set up for nice verbal critics of the English language, as they did not understand a word of it. It is questionable whether one Indian interpreter in ten would make any difference between *give peace*, and *make peace*, or *agree to a peace.* The Cherokees doubtless understood that the United States were desirous that there should be *an end of fighting;* but it is incredible that they should have thought that there was lurking, under the phrase of *giving peace*, any such mysterious implication of superiority on the part of the whites, as should ultimately exonerate the superior from all obligation to keep faith with the inferior. Least of all could they have supposed, that there was a latent power in this phrase, which should destroy the validity of all future compacts between the same parties, in not one of which the insidious phrase is to be found.

The phrase *to give peace* was a favourite one with the Romans, and was doubtless copied from them. I think Bonaparte used it also on some occasions. But neither the Romans, nor Bonaparte, so far as I know, ever soberly contended that a treaty was to be interpreted otherwise than according to the obvious and proper meaning of the words, merely because one of the parties assumed rather a haughty air, in some few instances of the phraseology.

As to the word *allot*, it is said to have been commonly used in the southern states as synonomous with *fix* or *establish.* To say that a boundary was *allotted* to the Cherokees, was no more than to say that a boundary was *established* or *agreed upon;* for the boundary is not said to have been *allotted by the United States.* It may have been, indeed it must have been, as the whole scope of the treaty shows, *allotted by the consent of both parties.* WILLIAM PENN.

From the Address of Rev. Mr. Jowett, before the London Church Missionary Society:—

THE JEWS AND MAHOMEDANS.

My brother Hartley, also, has gone among the Jews, and he it was who poured the baptismal water on those Jews, of whom you have heard, at Constantinople. These Jews were denounced by the nation, and the Turkish governors were offered money to put them to death. My brother Hartley, like the apostle, was on their behalf before kings and governors, to testify the truth; and a Turkish governor, to whom the Jews had offered money to put the converts to death, spoke thus to him: "These Jews have offered me money to put these men to death; and they wish to do with me as they did when they tied down Pontius Pilate to crucify Jesus." This shows that the Turks are not so ignorant of history as is represented; for this Turk understood, as well as Pilate, that their enmity proceeded from envy. The governor did not put these persons to death; he sent them to prison, a horrible and a loathsome one no doubt, where they lingered for fifteen months, and were then delivered by means unknown to any one; and one of them is now most anxious to become a missionary. There hangs upon this another point; that possibly the Jews may be most instrumental in preaching the gospel to the Mahomedans themselves. This has ever been considered a delicate subject, not from the danger which it would draw upon us, but from that which they would incur. Any change of religion by a Mahomedan—such is their law—is punished with death by the edge of the sword. We have one instance, that of Athanasius, a Christian, who unfortunately, like several others, had become a Mahomedan. He, however, was struck with the enormity of his crime, went into a public court, threw down his turban, and renounced Islamism. The consequence was, that he was taken out to a plain, near Smyrna; he was tortured for a long time, in a manner the most cruel, and at length his head was cut off by the sword of the executioner.—Then the question may be asked—How is the gospel to be preached to Mahomedans? But I ask again—Has it never been preached under circumstances even more dangerous? Nay, was it not, in the first instance, by the apostle who had once, for a short period, proved he was a coward; and did he not do so in Jerusalem, and when the spiritual and temporal power both conspired against him. Let the gospel, then, be wholly preached at Constantinople, and it will produce its blessed results. I have been anticipated, with respect to the circumstance of the two Mahomedans converted by these Jews, who were imprisoned, and who, during their bondage, were enabled to convert their keeper, at least in heart; for it requires the powerful influence of the Holy Spirit to enable men, under circumstances of danger, to profess with their lips what they believe with their hearts. But let us persevere, let us preach the gospel, and we shall find Turks will profess Christ, as boldly and as manfully as Peter himself.

PRESENT STATE OF JERUSALEM.

Before I leave the subject of the Mediterranean, I must solicit your attention to the works that are going on at Jerusalem; and I regret to say that none of the days of my labour passed with so little comfort, as those I spent in that city, which, however fallen, is still worthy our highest consideration, and still to be revered for the prospects that lay before her. But what is doing there? This city is wholly bowed down by an oppression and a tyranny such as cannot be described. "This is indeed a city to be visited; there is wholly oppression in the midst of her." The lordly Turk is in possession of it; and cold and unfeeling, while he draws from it the means of pampering his own luxuries, he sits unmoved, while the suffering city goes to ruin. Again, there is the pining Jew, in a very different state indeed from the Jews of other countries, and, as may be supposed, looking upon his own ground peculiarly forlorn, and exhibiting in himself the most vivid comment on the curses at the close of the book of Deuteronomy. There is a dizzy tremulousness in his look; he seems afraid of himself, and afraid of every thing, and if he is spoken to, cowers and shrinks, as if he were convinced that he was still to be the victim of increased oppression. Then there are Christians there, having a name to live, but they are dead. What are they doing? Not, certainly, the errand of their Master. They pride themselves on the possession of what they call the holy places and the holy sepulchre. I recollect, when asked by a friend, after having been some days there, why I had no desire to visit the holy sepulchre; I confessed to him my reluctance to do so; and if I had not recollected that it might be my duty to repeat here what I had seen there, I would not have appeared in a place of such unmingled superstition. The church of the holy sepulchre is open to all on certain festivals; upon other occasions it is to be seen for a small sum, (about eight shillings.) We paid this sum, and expected to make our visit in silence. But it was immediately known in Jerusalem, where people seem to have no employment but to watch every passing occurrence, that the English Christians were about to visit the church. When we went there, we found the place crowded with persons, who were, in the language of their religion, doing certain devotions. They were going round, touching certain places; there was the stone of unction, the place where Joseph of Arimathea stood, and the spot where Adam's skull was found, by the Emperor Constantine the Great. They did all these things, and they wondered that we did not do likewise. I should be always most unwilling to wound the feelings of any one, more especially of one sincere in his error; but in the church of the holy sepulchre there is no union, nothing but division. There is the chapel of the Greeks, the chapel of the Latins, the Nestorians, the Copts, the Armenians, and the Abyssinians; and the Turk, who sits at the door smoking, smiles in tranquil scorn, while he knows that he must be paid his price. These Christians come to purchase their safety, by these observances, and the consequence is, that there is nothing but perpetual strife among them, instead of fulfilling the character intended by the Redeemer, when he said, "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another." There is no place on the earth, that, like Jerusalem, so completely fulfils the Apostle's word; for "it is hateful and hating." The Greek fights with the Catholic, and the Armenian with his money outbuys them both; while they are despised by the Jew, who knows that idolatry is not christianity.

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*Rev. Henry Axtell, D. D. of Geneva.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

The Board of Trustees of Hamilton College, at their meeting held at the house of Moses Foot, in the village of Clinton, were furnished at their request, with an expose of the present state, condition and prospects of the institution under their care, with suggestions on the expediency of introducing some of the alledged improvements in the method of teaching, and generally with propositions of such measures as might be adapted to its future prosperity. The following extracts from that paper, it is presumed, will be interesting to the public:—

The buildings of the institution consist of a house for the President, three college edifices, a spacious chapel, in which are rooms for the library of the college, and for the libraries of the literary societies formed by her pupils, as well as several lecture and recitation rooms, sufficient for the accommodation of about two hundred students. All of these, except the President's house, are of stone, and are built in the most substantial manner. There is also a dining-hall, and house for the steward, and extensive pleasure grounds around the buildings, suitable for exercise and amusement.

There are but few colleges in our country whose buildings are superior to those of Hamilton. This section of the state is entirely free from *local* diseases, and the institution is located near the geographical centre of the state, within ten miles of Utica, one of the most flourishing interior towns in the United States.

The officers of the institution at present consist of a President, three Professors, and one Tutor. The libraries belonging to the college and the literary societies contain about four thousand volumes. The chemical apparatus is an excellent one, and that attached to the department of mathematics and natural philosophy is respectable.

The present available funds are not large; but if they are economically managed, they are sufficient, taking into consideration the probable future donations from individuals and the state, to insure to the institution a healthful and vigorous growth. There is no reason for a despondency concerning the college. Not only our citizens, in its immediate vicinity, but those of our interior counties generally, and many in our commercial counties and cities on the Hudson and the sea board, will take a deep interest in its prosperity.

As the fertility of the soil of western New-York, and the rapidity of its improvements, attract many of our southern brethren annually to it, they, it is believed, will ere long patronise the institution, by entrusting it with the education of their sons.

Public sentiment will *ever* sustain an institution, as far advanced and combining as many advantages as Hamilton, unless it forfeits the confidence of the public by improper conduct on the part of its officers or overseers.

Every thing will be done for the college by the faculty and trustees, which an ardent zeal and an ingenuousness of purpose can desire. Its cardinal objects will be to assist in elevating the standard of the literature of our country, and fitting a portion of its youth for engaging with more usefulness in the active duties of life.

On the subject of introducing alledged improvements, an opinion is expressed with diffidence. The trustees observe that the application of *some* of the alledged European improvements to this country, has been generally doubted. They think that the improvements in the European systems consist, principally, in educating a select corps of young men of genius and talents for professors and lecturers; in the interest these men, thus educated, are enabled to impart to their lectures; in the great variety of subjects on which lectures are delivered; and in the immense libraries which are collected by individual liberality or the munificence of the different governments.

There is a sentiment which prevails somewhat extensively, that the study of the dead languages might be safely abolished, and the study of the modern languages of Europe substituted in their stead. The committee are of opinion, that the entire abolition of the Grecian and Roman classics, would be detrimental to the best interests of literature and science.

In discussing the subject of education in Europe, it is our opinion, that the public sentiment of this country would not tolerate any system, by which the sons of our rich men might reside at our colleges, in the manner the sons of the rich do at some European universities. Ours is emphatically a country of equal rights. The sons of the rich should have no exclusive privileges, nor should they be allowed in any prodigal habits.

The measures recommended to promote the prosperity of the college, and which were unanimously adopted by the Board, were in substance as follows:—

1. That ways and means be devised for increasing the library as fast as possible.

2. That it be the duty of the faculty to deliver lectures on as many branches of science as practicable; and that when they discover any of the graduates evincing genius, and proper talents for good teachers and lecturers, they exert their influence, to have them remain in the institution after graduation, with a view to qualify them for their stations.

3. That as soon as the number of scholars will warrant it, some experienced, practical, civil engineer be employed by the Board, annually to deliver a course of lectures on practical surveying, levelling, civil engineering, and subjects which have an intimate connection therewith.

4. Every person, whether a student in the institution or not, on paying a compensation to be fixed by the prudential committee, and conforming strictly to the laws of college, be allowed, at the discretion of the faculty, to attend all or any of the lectures and recitations of the institution.

5. In order to secure competent instruction to the higher classes, that a professorship of rhetoric and belles-letters be instituted, and a professor appointed during the present year.

6. That a committee be appointed to inquire into and report all the former expenditures of this Board.

7. That a plan be devised to afford opportunity to such of the students as may desire it, to occupy a portion of their time in gardening and mechanical labour.

The following trustees were appointed by the Board: Rev. J. F. Schermerhorn, in the place of Rev Henry Dwight, of Geneva; and John Ledyard, Esq. of Cazenovia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of J. H. Lothrop, Esq.

By order of the Board,
OTHNIEL WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*

PERSEVERING ENGAGEDNESS IN CHRIST'S CAUSE, THE SECRET OF USEFULNESS.

[From a Missionary.]

Much of a minister's usefulness depends on his forming a habit of persevering engagedness in Christ's cause. He who embraces every opportunity to enforce religious claims upon the sinner's heart, will often hear that God has blessed his efforts. Would all ministers do this, although they might be more generally feared and hated by the wicked, yet, as ministers, they would be more generally respected, and have frequent occasion to bless God for making them serviceable to others.

These thoughts receive a happy illustration in the following fact:—

Your missionary once visited the mansion of a highly respected farmer. Every thing necessary for comfort and convenience was in the house, but the "one thing needful." Before leaving the house, the farmer and his lady were solemnly addressed, on their need of religion for present and everlasting happiness. The lady was affected. For a long time she was unhappy, but at last succeeded in ridding her mind of solemn impressions. About three years after, I providentially visited the same house. During the evening I read the 3d chapter of Revelations. The words, "Remember, therefore, how thou hast received and heard, and hold fast and repent," sunk into the lady's mind. She remembered our former conversation—how she received and heard it; and was overwhelmed with a sense of her sinfulness. That evening an unusual seriousness spread through the house, which soon visibly affected the neighbourhood; and less than three months afterwards, the lady, and her husband, and several other heads of families in that neighbourhood, surrounded the table of the Lord, and commemorated together for the first time his dying love.

Would ministers preach the gospel wherever they go, how many millions of such anecdotes would gladden their hearts, at the judgment and through eternity.—*Home Mis.*

TEMPERANCE.

From the Canandaigua Repository.

ONTARIO TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Agreeably to notice, a meeting of this association was held at the court-house, on the 18th inst. (August). Judge Howell President of the Society, presided. An impressive and excellent address on the subject of intemperance, was delivered by Gen. Bowen Whiting, of Geneva. The author, by an unanimous vote of the meeting, was requested to furnish a copy for publication, and we hope soon to have the pleasure of laying it before our readers. The meeting was also addressed by Thomas Smith, Esq. of Phelps, and H. F. Penfield, and J. Wilson, Esqrs. of this village.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the alarming prevalence of intemperance throughout our country, calls loudly for the united, active, and persevering efforts of all the friends of morality, and of the peace and welfare of the community, to arrest its desolating progress.

Resolved, That the success which has attended the exertions of the friends of temperance, in different sections of the country, affords the most ample and cheering encouragement to perseverance and increased activity, in the great cause of public reform.

Resolved, That temperance associations, on the principle of entire abstinence from spirituous liquors, are the only practicable and efficient mode of checking the evil of intemperance.

Resolved, That it is expedient to appoint in each of the towns composing this county, two persons, whose duty it shall be, to promote in their respective towns, the formation of temperance associations, and to distribute among the inhabitants such publications as shall be furnished them, calculated to show the evil and arrest the progress of intemperance.

The appointment of the persons contemplated in the last resolution, was, by vote, referred to the Managers of the County Society.

At the close of the proceedings, the constitution was presented for signatures, and upwards of thirty gentlemen from different parts of the county, gave their public pledge to the cause of temperance. Among the names added on that occasion, we were much gratified to see those of gentlemen, who, though friendly to the object, were at the commencement of the temperance enterprise, skeptical with regard to the expediency of the plan adopted. The practical results already demonstrated to public observation, have dissipated all ther doubts, and they now cheerfully give to the association the weight of their example and their influence. It was also gratifying to see young men come forward and avow themselves the advocates of temperance. They can do much to advance its interests, and it is on their influence and exertions that we must mainly rest the hope, of seeing the rising generation redeemed from the desolating scourge of intemperance. The habits of their fathers are too firmly fixed, to be materially changed by any moral force which can be brought to bear upon them. The reformation of a confirmed drunkard, is not to be expected.—Sooner may "the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots." But thanks to the beneficent arrangement of Providence, the love of strong drink is neither hereditary nor innate, and it is only to remove temptation, and correct the customs of society, to prevent in any instance the acquiring of the taste, or forming the habit of drinking ardent spirits.

There is much to encourage and stimulate the friends of temperance, to activity and perseverance. They have already achieved wonders. The tide of public sentiment is strongly in the right direction, the community are beginning to be awakened to the magnitude of the evil, and every man to feel that he has a duty to discharge. And when every sober, moral man, shall have put his hand to the plough, the work is accomplished. Let but the temperate men, (and to *them* it will be no sacrifice), by one united voice, say that they will banish strong drink from their houses, and neither touch nor taste "the abominable thing," and the axe is laid at the root of the evil.

FAMILY OF A TEMPERATE DRINKER.

Rev. A. Brown, in a circular recently addressed to the churches and disciples of Christ in Windsor County, Vt. exhorting them to be zealous and active in forming Temperance Societies, says:—

"In conversation, a few weeks since, with a near friend of mine, on the subject of intemperance, he strongly advocated the temperate, prudent use of strong drink, and contended that such use of it was beneficial, and even necessary to health and comfort; and he even went so far as to declare, that no consideration would induce him to let the poison alone. And brethren, this friend of mine is a professor of religion. And further, he is the father of a numerous family of children, all of whom are married, and all of them, with one exception, have children; and all of them have adopted his sentiments on this subject, and all imitate his example. But further still; one son, a dearly beloved, and once very promising son, became an habitual drunkard. He is now dead, and has gone to the rewards of eternity, his own hangman. But still further, this same friend of mine has a wife, the companion of his youth, the dear partner of his joys and sorrows, and the mother of his children, and she too has become a drunkard, and a wretched maniac; and though she still lives, she lives only to hate and torment him, and render his house, once peaceful, and the residence of conjugal felicity, a hell, and his own existence almost intolerable. And all this is caused by strong drink; all is occasioned by intoxicating liquor, which he himself encouraged his family to use, by precept, and example. For, my brethren, he has drank, and still continues to drink, and unhesitatingly approves of drinking. He too, has manufactured the poison, and sold it, and dealt it out to his household and his neighbours; and he even now persists in the dreadful traffic, although he every day experiences the bitter fruits of his conduct."

* * *

The Baltimore American states, that "Messrs. Gardner and Jessop, contractors on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, about twenty one miles west of this, made it known, when they entered upon their section, that they would receive no man into their employment who would make use of any species of distilled liquor, or any kind of stimulating drink. Notwithstanding this unpopular condition, these gentlemen procured their full complement of men, (all of whom are from York county, and form part of the German population of that section of Pennsylvania); and they are now prosecuting their work with exemplary industry and expedition. The hands are all in good spirits, and they frankly confess that they can do their work better, and with more ease to themselves, under the present restriction, than they possibly could without it. It is worthy of particular observation, that some of the men, previously to entering into the service of Messrs. Gardner and Jessop, were intemperate in their habits. These are now living conformably to the strictest rules of temperance, and find themselves on each succeeding day more able to resist the solicitations of a depraved appetite for strong drinks."

INTELLIGENCE.

THE JEWS.

Mr. Wolff's last letter gives an account of his journey from Damietta to Cairo, and his frequent interviews with the inhabitants of the country through which he passed. Most of the way he was afflicted with illness, but still proclaimed Jesus Christ to such as came along side the boat, and distributed several bibles. At Cairo, Nov. 9, he performed divine service in Italian; after which he baptised Joseph Numerofsky, a Jew, who had attended his sermons at Alexandria, and whom he had subsequently instructed. After the baptism was over, a Jew, Finzy by name, came forward abruptly, professing himself to be a mathematician, and desired mathematical proofs of christianty. Wolff asked him whether he did *eat mathematically!* Then he objected to the divinity of Christ, and was answered. Before they parted, a day was appointed for a public discussion, but when it came, Finzy did not make his appearance. Wolff says—"The Jews at Constantinople have written hard stories about me to the Jews of Jerusalem and Egypt. They describe me to them as a man who bribes the Jews with thousands of piastres to become Christians." Mr. W. was hiring camels and making preparations to start for Jerusalem, via the desert, on the 15th of December.

Rev. Mr. Petri gives an account of the baptism, at Lippstadt, of a Jewish family, consisting of five persons, in the presence of a crowded congregation. No less than forty Jews witnessed the ceremony, among whom was a woman of 103 years of age, who came from her residence, about three miles distant, for the purpose. The solemnity of the scene, as well as the discourse delivered on the occasion, made such an impression on the audience, both Jews and Christians, as will not soon be effaced. Individual instances of conversion and baptism have occurred, and are occurring on the continent, though the Jews, as a body, still remain hardened in unbelief.—*Ch. Mirror.*

* * *

Madagascar.—We published not long since an account of the pleasant settlement of the affairs of the government of this island, and of the safe condition of the missionary establishment, subsequent to the death of Radama. We do not now recollect the origin of this intelligence; but the English papers seem to contradict it.

"By letters from Foule-Point, Madagascar, of the 3d of March, it appears that since the death of Radama, king of that island, and instantly after the arrangement of mourning and settling its ceremony, the Queen assembled all the chiefs of the various extensive provinces at the capital; and those that were known to have expressed a wish on the death of the late king, for his relations to succeed to the throne, were put to death, as well as a long list of princes and princesses of the blood of Radama. The whole island was in a state of commotion; the Arabs and Madagasse, of the beautiful and fertile kingdom of Bembatooka, had declared for their old king, subdued by Radama's troops, when his majesty's ship Andromache was off Majungo, in Bembatooka bay, with a squadron. The Queen had ordered the English government agent from the capital, and the missionaries expected orders to quit momentarily. She had expressed her detestation of the British nation; and only the wife of Mr. Harty, the late government agent, recently returned, after the death of her husband at Port-Louis, Mauritius, was permitted to remain, and she was greatly in her confidence."

Sierra Leone.—The London Herald of June 23d contains some returns relative to the colony of Sierra Leone, just issued by the House of Commons, from which it appears that of 23,434 liberated Africans, introduced into the colony from 1808 to 1827, only 11,978 survive, including all their living descendants! In eight years, between arrival and adjudication, the deaths exceeded 9,400! The editor asks, "Will the boldest champion of the den of death show us a mortality at all to be compared with this, even in any, or in the most pestilential corner or spot upon earth?" The whole population of the colony, according to the latest returns, including 734 troops, was 17,512, of whom only 87 were whites, (except the troops), and of those only seven were females.

Messrs. Courties and May, Wesleyan missionaries at Sierra Leone, died, after having received permission to leave the station, early in February. Two others, Messrs. Munro and Peck, had been appointed their successors, but did not arrive at the station till after death had done its work.—*Ch. Mirror.*

London Jews Society.—In the July number of the Jewish Expositor, we notice an acknowledgment of the following donations from America, viz: From Mr. Joseph Libbey, as Treasurer of the Portland Jews Society, £35,10*s.* Portland Female Jews Society, by Mrs. M. B. Storer, £26 10*s.*—*ib.*

Destitution of Ministers.—According to the last report of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, there are connected with that church 1,598 preachers of the gospel, and 2,070 churches; leaving four hundred and seventy-two more churches than ministers.

In the six western Synods of the Presbyterian Church, there are 685 congregations organised, and only 337 ministers.

In the state of Ohio, there are more than 100 presbyterian congregations destitute of a minister. 100 more might be formed, if a competent ministry could be found.

In a distance of 120 miles up the river Mississippi, from New-Orleans, in the most populous part of Louisiana, not a sermon was ever preached, on the Sabbath, in the English language.

There are between two and three hundred destitute congregational churches in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

There are four hundred congregations in the German reformed church, and but 30 ministers, and 10 students in the seminary.

In the Philadelphia Baptist Tract Magazine, January, 1829, four thousand and fifty-six baptist churches are reported, and two thousand eight hundred and twenty-two ministers, leaving twelve hundred and thirty-four destitute churches.—*Quar. Reg. Ed. Soc.*

Sanctification of the Sabbath.—The General Association of Connecticut, in their last annual report, remark as follows:—

"Measures to promote the sanctification of the Sabbath have been commenced. The Association verily believe that the whole system of the means of grace depends upon the religious observance of this consecrated day; and they devoutly hope, that the exertions of all the friends of religion, and of man, will be combined to protect it from profanation.

"The Association would remark, that the providence of God has cast his church in this country upon her own resources; has left her to depend for support and success, alone, on the protection of his almighty arm, and the power of his Spirit; that the same providence has left her unshackled by the control of civil authority; her only weapon is his truth; her only influence is a moral influence. It seems manifest that God has selected this land as the theatre on which he will exhibit the unassisted and unfettered power of his gospel, to reform, sanctify and save men. Yes, dear brethren, we are emphatically a spectacle to angels and to men. Shall we for a moment doubt the result of this experiment? Shall we distrust the wisdom and power of God? Has he not made bare his arm for our defence and success? Has he not bowed his ear to our prayers? Has not his Spirit signally accompanied the exhibition of his truth, and his providence wonderfully succeeded every enterprise of faith and benevolence? O, let us feel those interesting, peculiar and awful responsibilities which he has laid upon the American church, and faithfully and fearlessly follow the path which he has marked out for us."

Clergy of Connecticut.—"The past year (says the General Association) has been distinguished for the number of pastors dismissed. This fact, however, does not appear to be the result of a disposition on the part of the churches to undervalue the ministry, or from a reluctance to maintain it. A considerable number of vacancies have been filled, and several of our waste places built up, through the aid of our Domestic Missionary Society.

The Association have to lament the death of two beloved fellow-labourers in the vineyard. Rev. Nathan Williams, D. D. departed to his rest full of days and full of faith, having been sixty-nine years in the ministry, and eighty years a member of the church. Rev. Andrew Elliot, of New-Milford, was suddenly called to relinquish his labours on earth, in the vigour of his age, and the midst of his usefulness."

The Bible in Connecticut.—"We mention last, though not least in our estimation, (says the General Association), the operations of that grand institution, the American Bible Society. The late resolution of this Society, to supply every destitute family in the United States, which will receive it, with a copy of the scriptures, within two years, will, we trust, meet your warmest approbation, and be supported by your prayers and your donations."

Episcopal Convention.—The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, assembled in Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, the 19th ult. Sermon by the Right Rev. Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut; after which the holy sacrament was administered. The House of Bishops was organised by the election of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of New-York, as Secretary: Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, presiding. The House of clerical Lay Delegates was organised, by electing the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, of Baltimore, as President, and the Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, of New York, as Secretary. The House of Bishops consisted of Bishops White and Onderdonk, of Pennsylvania; Hobart, of New York; Croes, of New-Jersey; Brownell, of Connecticut; Griswold, of the Eastern Diocese; Moore, of Virginia; and Ravenscroft, of North-Carolina. Bishops Bowen, of South-Carolina, and Chase, of Ohio, were absent.—*Philadelphian.*

Tract Cause in New Jersey.—The Nassau-Hall Tract Society, Princeton, held their anniversary on the 1st ult. They have circulated, during the year, 150,000 pages of tracts; and have now resolved, in junction with the Female Tract Society of the village, to supply every family in Princeton, with a tract, monthly. It is also contemplated to extend this principle of tract distribution thro'out New-Jersey. A correspondent of the New-York Observer says:—

"It is also stated that the Board had resolved in March last, "to form a Tract Society, auxiliary to the American Tract Society, in every township in the state, where there did not exist one, and where it was practicable." In the fulfilment of this pledge, they had during the preceding spring employed five agents to explore the northern part of the state, who had succeeded in forming many new societies, reviving old ones, and in collecting a considerable sum of money which was paid into the treasury of the Parent Society. It had been a prominent object in these agencies to secure the distribution of *some tracts to every family in the state*, and where it could be effected, to have that distribution *systematic*. The remainder of the state will be visited in the same way during the ensuing autumn."—*ib.*

The Difference.—The infidelity which prevailed towards the close of the last century commenced among philosophers, and it is no wonder that it flowed for a time down through the lower orders of society. Opinions, as naturally as fluids, run down hill.

The infidelity of this day, particularly that of New-York, has commenced among the lower orders, the ignorant, the abandoned. To this class of men lamentable evils may ensue; but the contagion will not affect the higher classes of the community. Opinions, like fluids, will not run up hill. One might as well think at this day, to make men of sense proselytes to the Grand Lama, as to Voltaire. It is too late. *N. Y. Obs.*

A Bible to every Family.—The agent of the American Bible Society acknowledges the sum of $1312.69, lately received from different societies and individuals in Massachusetts, to aid the Society in supplying every destitute family in the United States with the holy scriptures.

Ordinations, &c—The last Quarterly Register reports, during the quarter ending with the last month, seventy-six ordinations and installations; of which 26 are presbyterian, 22 congregational, 12 baptist, 12 episcopalian, 2 unitarian, and 1 universalist.

The Philadelphian states, that the monthly distribution of tracts has been commenced in Wilmington, Delaware, with very encouraging success. One tract was blessed to the awakening of three souls in one family.

Rev. Asa Mead has accepted his appointment as an agent for the American Temperance Society in the state of Maine, for the term of one year, and has entered on his duties.

REVIVALS.

The following remarks of the Christian Mirror, need not be confined in their application to the state of Maine, or to the vicinity of Boston, where the Unitarians are beginning to exult at the supposed downfall of the revival cause:—

"Never, since our remembrance, have we seen so much exultation among those who we fear are the enemies of the cross of Christ, as has been exhibited since the apparent suspension of divine influences over a greater part of the church in our land. Their language, almost literally, is—"Aha! so would we have it!" "Where is now your God?" But, beloved in the Lord, let us summon to our aid the example of the church in ancient days, and be encouraged by strong confidence in God, which she expressed in hours of apparent desertion, and which the event proved not to be misplaced:—"Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy! When I fall, I shall arise; when I sit in darkness, the Lord shall be a light unto me. I will bear the indignation of the Lord, because I have sinned against him, until he plead my cause, and execute judgment for me. Then shall he bring me to the light, and I shall behold his righteousness. Then she that was my enemy shall see it, and shame shall cover the face of her, that said unto me—Where is thy God?"

Connecticut.—From an extract from the report of the Connecticut Association of Churches, which appears in a late number of the Hartford Observer, we take the following, which relates to the subject of revivals:—

"The Association are not permitted, the present year, to greet the churches with such animating accounts of the triumphs of divine grace in our *state*, as it was their privilege to announce, in several preceding years. While the churches generally appear to enjoy peace and internal prosperity, and many of them to experience the happy fruits of recent revivals, comparatively few of them have, the past year, been favoured with these visitations of mercy. Still God has given evidence that he has not forgotten to hear the prayers of his people, and bless the labours of his servants. The Spirit has descended, in gentle and refreshing showers, upon some parts of our Zion. The congregations thus highly favoured, are the three in the city of Hartford, the first and third in Middletown, those of West-Hartford, Worthington, New-Britain, Southington, Rocky-Hill, Newington, East-Windsor, Farmington, Meriden, East-Hampton, Pettipaug, Preston, Griswold, Jewitt-City, Lisbon first, Bolton, Suffield, Abington, North-Mansfield, Windham, Ashford, South-Mansfield, Chaplin, and West-Stafford. In these societies, hundreds have apparently commenced a new life, and have been brought into the fellowship of God's dear Son.

"The Association have to record one fact, as interesting as it is novel in the history of revivals, viz. the outpouring of the Spirit upon the convicts in our state-prison. A number in this abode of crime and wretchedness have, it is believed, been called into the liberty and hope of the gospel. Through the pious efforts of the warden of the prison, these hearts of adamant have melted into the softness and docility of childhood. This fact admonishes the people of God, that no hardihood in sin, is beyond the power of the gospel, and that even those, whom the offended laws have separated from the privileges and the society of citizens, should not be abandoned as hopeless.

"From the representations received from Massachusetts, Vermont, New-Hampshire, and Rhode-Island, it appears that the state of religion in these sections of the church, is very similar to that in our own state. With a few exceptions, they have not been favoured with revivals as extensive and powerful as in some preceding years. The churches under the fostering care of the Great Shepherd, have still increased in strength and activity.

"From the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, we have more cheering intelligence. On many parts of this vast territory, occupied by this venerable body, divine influences have been copious and powerful; and places which were but a few years since the abodes of savage cruelty and superstition, have become as the garden of God.

"In the various means employed by christian benevolence, in our day, to promote the influences of religion among ourselves, and extend this influence to other lands, and other generations, the churches of our state have borne an honourable part."

Revival in Vermont State-Prison.—The Vermont Chronicle has the following notice on this subject, under the head of Windsor County Association of Churches:—

"At the request of the Moderator, Rev. Mr. Robbins gave an account of the state of religion in the state-prison. Morning and evening prayer is attended in more than two thirds of the cells. One, by weaving at one cent a yard, after his day's work is done, has raised fifty dollars, with which he has paid for a horse, stolen, without detection, ten years ago. There are several similar cases. In the bible class all the prisoners are present. The lessons, from Fisk & Abbot's bible class book, are prepared in the cells, on the monitorial system. It excites a general interest among the convicts. Between 70 and 80 have covenanted to walk according to the rules of the gospel. Mr. Robbins has peculiarly strong hopes of the piety of more than forty. Their interest in religious subjects does not decline. Opposition to religion was at first manifest and violent, but is now entirely suspended. The worst men are externally moral, and speak favourably of the gospel. The statement was heard with deep interest."

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: SEPTEMBER 8, 1829.

If there ever was a time, when brotherly love should prevail and abound among professing Christians, that time is *now*. Triflin shibboleths in doctrine, or minor differences of opinion in things of a prudential nature, should never be suffered to form a line of separation between the real friends of the Redeemer.—Where these must exist, there should the offices of kind affection be more abundantly put forth, that even the semblance of the slightest temporary alienation may by all means be carefully avoided. If "such a one as Paul, the aged," or as John, the beloved disciple, were now among us, their advice would doubtless be, "Little children, love one another." . . . . "We beseech you, brethren, that ye abound more and more" in this grace.

Surely, those who are alike dependent upon the sovereign mercy of God, who drink at the same free fountain of eternal life and love, continually pleading for personal forgiveness, and for a personal interest in the divine favour and blessing, have inducements enough to regard each other with the kindest tokens of affection. Those who have had much forgiven them, should love much in return; and love to the Saviour always manifests itself in love to the brethren, who are alike members of his mystical body, and members one of another. The grand object of real Christians is one and the same; that of glorifying God in their bodies and spirits, which are his. Every Christian, to this end, should often read and meditate upon the 18th chapter of Matthew. He should drink in of its pure spirit, pray over its contents, and follow its directions. This would be the best antidote against the evils to which we have now alluded. Brethren, now will you do it?

Infant School.—The first quarterly examination of the infant school, under the care of Miss Payson, in this village, was held in the session-room of the 1st presbyterian church, on Thursday last, to the no small gratification of a respectable assembly of our villagers. The progress of the pupils has been highly creditable for the time. Few people, comparatively, are yet aware of the immense benefit of such institutions. The second quarter, as will be seen by a notice in a subsequent column, commences this day.

An unguarded Remark.—Speaking of the cause of foreign missions, the Connecticut Association remark as follows:—

"These benevolent labours always have a reciprocal influence upon those, who sustain them. We have no fear that God will cast away those instruments, whose voluntary agency be employs to extend his kingdom and bless mankind."

But is it not true, that God sometimes makes use of the *voluntary agency* of *wicked* instruments, in extending his kingdom and blessing mankind? Such loose remarks as the above are especially to be avoided, at the present day, when, without their aid, men are sufficiently tempted to form a high estimate of what they do, in the fields of active benevolence. Who among the promoters of the cause of missions, we would ask, is more active or selfdenying than Paul was? But Paul, in the midst of his labours and conflicts, did not seem to think himself above the danger of proving "a cast-away."

Windsor Co. (Vt.) Association of Churches.—At the late meeting of this Association, as we learn by an article in the Vermont Chronicle, a County Temperance Society was formed; and spirited resolutions were passed in furtherance of the sanctification of the Sabbath. The following also appears in the minutes:—

"*Resolved*, That the signal success which has uniformly attended Sabbath school efforts, affords abundant evidence that the Sabbath school institution is of God's own appointment; and that in sustaining it, he designs to call out & actively enlist all the energies of his church."

Anti-Universalist.—A new volume of this useful paper has just commenced on an improved sheet. This publication is quite a thing by itself. There is nothing like it; nothing which places the arguments and the subterfuges of Universalists in such a ridiculous point of light. The matters set forth in this paper are quite unanswerable; and when it is recollected that the real spirit of universalism forms also the basis of the Unitarian and the Christ-ian denominations, no farther argument is needed to show that the paper ought to be liberally supported. The burthen of it, as we learn, has thus far rested upon the sole conductor. Thousands in the country, we should think, might afford to pay *one dollar a year*, for the purpose of having furnished to their hand such materials as this paper contains.

There is another reason why the circulation of this paper should be extended. The Universalists publish, it seems, from fifteen to twenty little papers, full of mischief, thrown into the "streets and lanes," and "highways and hedges," of our cities and country towns; and into all the dark and neglected, not to say filthy places of the land; while to meet these, the evangelical denominations furnish together, but a single antidote—one paper only, that scours them out from their lurking places, and holds them up to the light in such a manner that their deeds may be successfully reproved.

Missionaries.—Rev. Eustace Carey, who some time since visited this country from India, was lately in the west of England on missionary business. Rev. T. Osgood is also in England, procuring funds in aid of the destitute of Canada, and of the Indians, among whom the gospel and the arts of civilisation have lately been making such rapid progress.

Synod of Utica.—It will be recollected that this synod are to meet in this village, one week from to-day.

Oneida Presbytery meet on the same day: Also, the

Western Domestic Missionary Society are to hold an adjourned meeting on the day following. Will not the friends of this institution, generally, feel it their interest to attend?

Christian Spectator.—No. III, of the Christian Spectator, has come to hand. The contents are:—A review of the character of Oliver Cromwell; review on the employment of evangelists in our older settlements; review of the exclusion of infidels from judicial oaths; review of James on christian charity; review of works on the structure of the earth; on the means of regeneration; review on the economy of methodism; review of memoirs and select remains of Charles Pond; correspondence with the editors, respecting the review of Taylor and Harvey on human depravity; remarks on a letter to the editor, respecting the review of Taylor and Harvey. From a hasty glance at some of the articles, we should think the present number a very rich one.

Another Quarterly.—Proposals are issued at Andover, Mass. by Professor Stuart and Mr. C. E. Stow, for the publication of a quarterly magazine: Each number is to contain 250 pages; price one dollar a number, payable on delivery. The work is to be devoted principally to the interpretation of the scriptures, and to receive the title of Biblical Inquirer.

Boston "Philanthrapist and Investigator."—This excellent paper now suffers a suspension, which we trust is merely temporary. The editor of it is one of the fearless few, who are *always ready to speak out* in defence of sound principles and practices.

The National Preacher for August, contains two short sermons, by John Matthews, D. D of Shepherdstown, Va. Subjects—"The sinner's eminent danger," and "The sinner's immediate duty."

Twelve Hundred Sabbath Breakers!—The Albany Argus says, there were rising of twelve hundred persons arrived in that city "on Sunday, passengers in steam boats and stages."

So many for a single Sabbath. This is at the rate of more than 60,000 a year, without counting boatmen, cartmen, drivers, tavern keepers, &c., a multitude almost without number. What a census of Sabbath breakers would the whole nation furnish at this such a rate!

Grog Shops, Oyster Cellars, &c.—An advertisement appears in the Skaneateles Telegraph, signed by between twenty and thirty of the principal inhabitants of the place, the object of which is to discountenance these establishments, as nuisances to the village. Licensed taverns are believed to supersede their necessity, if it ever really existed. This is a good example for other villages.

Serious Accident.—Henry, son of Mr. Frederick Cushman, Jun. of Kirkland, in this county, was thrown from a horse on the 17th ult.—His foot having been caught in some part of the harness, he was dragged a distance of more than twenty rods, over a rough piece of ground, by the horse at full speed; his skull was badly fractured, and he was otherwise injured. But we are happy to state, that he is now in a fair way of recovery.

"William Penn."—The third number of this writer is found on the first page to-day. Those who have read the previous numbers will feel sufficiently inclined to follow up the perusal.

Hamilton College.—The expose of the situation of this institution, as furnished by the trustees, is found in our previous columns.

Installation.—Rev. Dr. Sprague was installed on the 26th ult. over the second presbyterian church and congregation in Albany, lately vacant, by the death of Dr. Chester. The sermon was preached by Dr. Miller, of Princeton.

Rev. Dr. Fay, of Charlestown, Mass. has declined accepting the presidency of the Western Reserve College.

Several communications which came to hand yesterday, are necessarily deferred. The one which relates to a certain outrage, it strikes us, should appear in the *political* journals. Either of the village papers, we presume, would give it place.

"X." shall have an early insertion.

For the Western Recorder.

IS IT CONSISTENT?

MR. HASTINGS—I wish, through the medium of your useful paper, to ask a few questions, upon which it would not, perhaps, be unprofitable for those who profess love to the christian cause, to bestow some serious and prayerful meditation.

Is it consistent to *profess* supreme love to God, and in *practice* to evince supreme devotedness to the world?

Is it consistent to pray, "Thy kingdom come," when the great labour of life seems to be, to lay up thousands for those who shall come after us?

Is it consistent for Christians to lay up thousands for their children, while some hundreds of millions of heathen are perishing for the want of gospel light and instruction?

Is it consistent for Christians to live in the indulgence of the fashionable extravagances of this world, while great multitudes in christian lands have not the means of procuring gospel blessings for themselves and their children?

Is it consistent for Christians to pray for pious and upright men to be placed in authority, while at the time they are thus praying, and perhaps on the same day, they give their suffrages to infidels and grossly irreligious men?

Is it consistent for Christians to be holders in stocks, where, by the deliberate act of the company, the holy Sabbath is violated?*

Is it consistent for a Christian to pray in the morning, that the Lord would suppress the evil of drunkenness, and then to devote his day to the distillation, sale, or use of ardent spirits?

P. Q. T.

* Here we may raise two important questions. 1st. Do such Christians violate the Sabbath? 2d. What is the duty of churches with respect to them?

For the Western Recorder.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

The annual commencement of this flourishing institution was held on the 26th of August, in presence of a numerous assembly. Literary exercises of more than common interest; a bright and cool day, and the attendance of an unusual number of the friends of learning and religion, from various quarters, were auspicious circumstances connected with the occasion.—The degree of *Bachelor* of Arts was conferred on *thirty-nine* young gentlemen, and the degree of *Master* upon *seventeen* Of honorary degrees, the Trustees of this College are very sparing; having given but a single D. D. since it was founded.

The friends of Christ will rejoice to know, that *thirty-four* of the graduating class are professors of religion; and that almost all of them are looking forward to the sacred ministry.—Such liberal provision has been made by the founders of Amherst College, for the encouragement of poor and pious young men, who wish to devote themselves to the service of Christ in the gospel, that upon presenting satisfactory testimonials, they receive their *tuition* gratis. Nearly twenty rooms have also been furnished by charitable societies and individuals; and the use of this furniture is given to beneficiaries.

The Trustees have so far modified the course of instruction, without any interference with the ancient classics, as to incorporate the study of the French language into their system. It will be taught to all the students, in the last term of sophomore year, and the two first terms of junior year, with the option of studying Spanish the second term of junior year.

To the Editor of the Western Recorder.

SIR—It has been made my duty to transmit to you for publication, the following resolutions, which were *unanimously* adopted at the last meeting of the Presbytery of Watertown.

Your's, &c.

GEORGE S. BOARDMAN, *S. Clerk.*

Watertown, Aug. 27, 1829.

Whereas it is the duty of every disciple of Christ to aid in furnishing the means to extend the kingdom of the Redeemer throughout the world: And whereas it is the duty of the churches and their officers, as such, to engage in promoting this great object; and as the existence of several benevolent societies in the same congregation occasions unnecessary distraction, loss of time and expense: Therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That this Presbytery be and hereby is organised into a General Benevolent Association, to supply the spiritual wants of this section of our country, and to aid in sending the gospel to every creature.

2d. That an Executive Committee of seven persons, of whom three shall constitute a quorum, be appointed to organise the churches connected with us into Auxiliary Associations, and in general to devise measures and employ means to promote an uniform and efficient system of benevolence. It shall be their duty to make a report of their proceedings at each stated meeting of Presbytery.

3d. That Presbytery shall meet annually, on the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in February, for the purpose of promoting the interests of the several benevolent institutions for evangelising the world; that at this meeting the Executive Committee shall report what the churches have done for benevolent objects, the past year; information shall be communicated respecting the operations and wants of each of the benevolent institutions; a discourse or addresses adapted to the object of the meeting shall be delivered; and the Lord's supper shall be administered.

4th. That at present, it is deemed proper to present only four distinct objects to the churches, to be promoted through this organisation, viz: the education of poor and pious young men for the gospel ministry, the circulation of tracts, and domestic and foreign missions; that the contributions for these objects shall be solicited for the funds of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Tract Society, or its auxiliaries, the Board of Education, and the Board of Missions of the General Assembly.

5th. That a concert of prayer be observed on the 3d Monday of each month, for the revival of religion within our bounds, and for the divine blessing to rest on the efforts of this Association.

6th. That it be recommended to each church to organise itself into a General Benevolent Association, upon the following plan:—

Resolutions recommended to be adopted by the churches and congregations:—

Resolved, 1st, That this church and congregation be and hereby are a General Association, auxiliary to the Presbytery, to aid in supplying the spiritual wants of this section of our country, and in sending the gospel to every creature.

2d. The officers of this church shall be the officers of this Association. It shall be their duty to present each year a subscription-book, containing four columns, to each of the members of the church, and to such members of the congregation as they may think proper, for their subscription for the current year; which subscription they shall cause to be collected, and forwarded to such person as the committee of Presbytery shall designate, as follows, viz: For the Board of Domestic Missions of the General Assembly, on or before the 1st of January; for the Board of Education of the General Assembly, on or before the 1st of April; for the American Tract Society, on or before the 1st of July; and for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, on or before the 1st of October. Each person shall have the liberty of designating to what other body his funds shall be sent, should he not choose either of the above. The officers shall make an annual report before the first of February to the committee of Presbytery.

3d. This Association shall meet annually on the 1st of January, unless the year shall commence on Sunday, and then it shall meet on the 2d of that month; when the officers shall report what has been done, and communicate information concerning the operations and interests of the different benevolent bodies; and a discourse or addresses shall be delivered, designed to promote the cause of benevolence in this Association.

The following persons were chosen the Executive Committee:—

Rev. John Sessions, Mr. Levi Beebee,
" David Kimball, " John H. Whipple,
" James R. Boyd, " Paul Abbot.
" Geo. S. Boardman,

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN.

French papers to the 27th, and English papers to the 29th of July, have been received at New-York and Boston.

Ireland.—It appears that the catholic emancipation act has as yet gone but a little way in quieting the disturbances of Ireland. In consequence of the numerous meetings which have taken place, and of the circumstances of menace, outrage and death, with which some of them had been attended, as well as the general danger resulting to the peace of the country, a proclamation has been issued for the suppression of all assemblies, tending to endanger the public peace. The proclamation prohibits all meetings held for the purpose of communicating religious or political opinions or sentiments, and commands all magistrates to be aiding and assisting in the dispersion thereof.

From the East.—The Brussels Gazette, of the 1st July, states that the Emperor of Russia had sent an extraordinary envoy to Constantinople, to deliver an ultimatum to the Sultan, and to make him sensible of his situation. The message is stated to announce, that the Porte must not depend on other auxiliaries, nor draw favourable inferences from the inaction of some states. It is added, that an extraordinary envoy from Prussia is to support these representations.

The French papers contain a letter from Constantinople, dated the 23d June, which states, that instead of having returned to Shumla with only 600 horses, after the battle of Pravadi, the Grand Vizier had brought back with him 6000 cavalry and 12,000 infantry, in good order.

The same letter mentions the arrival of the French and English ambassadors at Constantinople, where they were received with great distinction; and adds, that the joy of the Turks on their arrival, had caused the disaster to their arms on the 11th to be forgotten. They expected the immediate renewal of the former friendly relations with England and France; and the Reis Effendi himself is said to have expressed sentiments of the most pacific nature.

An article under date of Bucharest, July 4, says that there are great movements among the Russian armies, which indicate a resolution to push operations beyond the Balkan. The corps of Count Pahlen had advanced on the road of Eski Stamboul; and the General in Chief was preparing to fix his quarters at Kamabat, whence he would perhaps proceed to Burgas, to attack Hussein Pacha, whose forces were said to amount to 60,000 men, and to march, after defeating him, directly upon Adrianople. Such a manœuvre, executed with the same skill and vigour as the battle of Kuslewtcha, might have immense results. Gen. Krassowsky was about to besiege Rudschuk, with the corps which had become disposable by the capture of Silistria.

The letters from Constantinople say nothing of any prospect of peace.

Shumla.—The London Literary Gazette, of July 18, contains a notice, with copious extracts, of Capt. Franklin's travels to and from Constantinople, in 1827 and 1828. The writer, on his way from Vienna, passed Shumla, in April, 1827, and as this place is looked to with great interest at the present time, we quote what is said of it:—

"We reached Shumla, or Chumla, at about 2 o'clock, having crossed a very high and steep ridge of sandy but well-wooded hills, in which we were caught by a violent storm of snow and rain. Shumla, or Chumla, is called the Thermopylæ of Bulgaria; and indeed the pass of the mountains which separate it from the Danube, is a very difficult one, but the town itself is commanded by the heights which surround it on three of its sides, in the shape of a crescent.—These heights seem nearly impregnable, and form the chief strength of the fortress, or rather vast entrenched camp. We saw here many tailors and braziers at work, which gave the town the appearance of activity and commerce. There are likewise many vines upon the sandy hills which nearly surround Shumla. The Russians have twice advanced as far as Shumla, in 1774, and 1810, but have never yet taken it. I should consider the fortress untenable in the hands of European troops. Dr. Clarke inclines to think that Shumla is the ancient Murianopolis, the capital of Mœsia Inferior. It is a large straggling town, having a wall around it, flanked at intervals by back towers, in many parts broken down and decayed. It has a considerable commerce in braziery and clothing. The country round about it might be even beautiful at a more advanced season of the year."

In the Smyrna Courier of the 31st May, a letter is published, purporting to be from a French Physician, who has resided thirty years at Constantinople. The doctor observes:—

"Formerly, no Christian was permitted, on any account, to touch a prince of the Ottoman race, much less to draw blood from him; but all Turkey is astonished at the change which the Sultan has brought about since the destruction of the Jannissaries. The troops now carry muskets with fixed bayonets; the regiments march to European tunes, the drum-major in front; and the Grand-Seignior himself, in the uniform of an officer, issues his commands for manœuvering. These are astonishing; but I have to mention a still more remarkable departure from ancient customs. On the 14th May, I received an order to make preparation to vaccinate the children of the Sultan. On the 16th, I repaired to the palace, and in the presence of the Echim Bachi, and the chief of the black eunuchs, I vaccinated a young princess about eight years old, her sister about a year and a half, and a still younger princess; all without the least difficulty or ceremony. Immediately after, I performed the operation upon two young ladies of the harem. On the 28th, I returned to the palace, and found the operation had succeeded perfectly. I was dismissed with a handsome present from the Sultan, as a testimony of his satisfaction, and was told that my services would not again be needed, until the birth of a new prince or princess."

Ecclesiastical Antiquity.—Under this head, the London Literary Gazette, of the 18th July, gives an account of a curious relic of antiquity, which has recently been discovered in the tomb of St. Cuthbert, at Durham, and thence transferred to the tower of London. It is a part of the pontifical vestments of a bishop, consisting of a maniple and stole, in excellent preservation, which are ascertained, by an inscription in embroidery perfectly legible, to have been the gift of Ælfled to Frithestan; a circumstance, says the Gazette, that at once fixes their date to the earlier part of the 10th century. Notwithstanding that these vestments must have been "quietly inured" for nearly nine hundred years, yet the gold lace, which, from the account, seems to have been constructed solely in fine gold wire, with no admixture of silk, is said to retain its metalic colour and brilliancy almost as freshly as if just fabricated; and the material on which it is wrought is spoken of as having suffered but little from decay. The antiquity of this pontifical robe is rendered certain, by the fact, that in the whole catalogue of English bishops, there is but one of the name of Frithestan, and that contemporary with him there were three noble ladies bearing the appellation of the donor, one being a daughter of King Alfred, another his daughter-in-law, and the third his grand-daughter. The figures wrought in embroidery on the vestments are said to afford a curious and pleasing illustratration of the costume of that period.

DOMESTIC.

The Indians.—The situation of the Indians of this country, is melancholy in the extreme. We know the necessity for strict laws in their government, and we are well aware of their inevitable fate. But who can read the letter of the Creeks to the people of Georgia and Alabama, unmoved? Who can help thinking we are doing hardly and cruelly by them? The poor, despised remnant of a noble race, once the owners of the soil, address their white brethren in the language of remonstrance; they appeal to our justice and magnanimity. "Friends and brothers," say they, "we appeal to your feelings of justice and magnanimity, for a co-operation in our cause" Can we be deaf to such a call?

"Poor Indians! where are they now?" exclaimed the eloquent author of the British Spy, when surveying the scene of the heroic conduct of Pocahontas. His question comes with tenfold force at this time.

"We have extinguished," says another fine writer, "their council fires, and ploughed up the bones of their fathers. Their population has diminished with lamentable rapidity. Those tribes that remain, like the lone column of a falling temple, exhibit but the sad relics of their former strength; and many others live only in the names which have reached us through the earlier accounts of travellers and historians."—And yet, with this picture of desolation before us, we are pressing them heavier and heavier—sinking them deeper and deeper into misery and degradation! When we look at the subject, although we see some grounds for the course pursued towards them, we are tempted to exclaim—Perish the policy, which makes the Indian an outcast, a vagabond, and a stranger, in his own land!—*Alexandria Gaz.*

Indian Treaties.—We learn from a gentleman, who has just reached here from Prairie du Chien, that the commissioners have succeeded in forming treaties with the Winnebagoes, Potawatomies, Ottawas and Chippewas of the Illinois, and of the west shore of Lake-Michigan. By these treaties, the Indians have ceded to the United States nearly all the country between Rock-river and the Mississippi, together with a small tract upon the head of Fox-river, and a district of about twelve miles in breadth, running from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. These are very important cessions, and embrace about the whole of the valuable mineral region. An annuity of $18,000 is to be paid to the Winnebagoes for thirty years; and an annuity of $16,000 to the Potawatomies, Ottawas, and Chippewas, forever. These treaties will settle the difficulties with the Indians in that quarter, and we are glad to learn that they appeared well satisfied. *Detroit Gazette.*

Swearingen.—We mentioned that the trial of this man had ended in the conviction of murder in the first degree. A letter on the subject, now before us, says, "During the whole trial, the prisoner manifested the greatest coolness and unconcern as to the issue, calculating with almost entire confidence on an acquittal. When the awful sentence of guilty was pronounced, he quailed for the first time, but soon recovered his usual composure. So confident was he of an acquittal, that he actually wrote a letter to his paramour, at Wheeling, telling her that he had been acquitted, and inviting her to hasten on and join him at Cumberland. In the letter he appears to be as much infatuated with her as ever. The letter was written, of course, before the verdict of the jury was pronounced." On Monday morning last, the court passed sentence on Swearingen, for the murder of his wife.—*Baltimore Gaz.*

Produce of Louisiana.—Some idea may be formed of the success with which the sugar cane is cultivated in Louisiana, from a statement recently published in a Baltimore paper, and which was prepared by a gentleman of New-Orleans, who visited personally every sugar plantation in the state for that purpose. The whole quantity of sugar and molasses manufactured during the year 1828, was found to be 87,965 hhds. sugar, 39,874 hhds. molasses. The plantation of Gen. Wade Hampton, seventy miles above New-Orleans, is the most extensive, the product being 1640 hhds. sugar, and 750 hhds. molasses. The next largest amount produced was 990 hhds. sugar, and 415 hhds. molasses, on the estate of Mr. Labranch, ten miles above New-Orleans. Several other estates produced upwards of 900 hhds. sugar; and from this number the products gradually decrease to the smallest amount. Upwards of 200 new plantations will commence operations during the year 1829. The editor of the N.Y. American estimates the year's crop to be worth $8.520.000.

Productiveness of the Crops.—Some of the millers of Rochester state, that it has been ascertained that seventeen kernels of the wheat of the present season, produce as much fine flour, as twenty-seven kernels of the last crop.

Yellow Fever.—A letter received in New-York from one of the most respectable citizens of New-Orleans, dated the 8th ult. contains the following postscript:—"The yellow fever is raging here with great violence. Yesterday, thirty persons, it is said, fell victims to it."

Warning to Drunkards.—A coroner's jury was held on Thursday last, at Rahway, N. J. over the body of Joel Loree, which had been interred, but was exhumed, on suspicion of his having met with foul play. The body was too much decomposed to afford any indications of the manner of his death. The jury, after examining twelve witnesses, found, "that the said Joel Loree came to his death by excessive intoxication, and the careless usage of the party with him, on their return from Perth-Amboy to Westfield, on the night of the 15th inst."

SYNOD OF UTICA.

The Synod of Utica will be opened with a Sermon, in the First Presbyterian Church, in Utica, on the 15th day of September, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Presbytery of Oneida will meet on the same day, in the session-room of the first Presbyterian Church, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

UTICA INFANT SCHOOL.

The friends and patrons of this institution are respectfully informed, that the second quarter commences this day. The improvements made by the children, during the first quarter of the School, it is presumed, will entitle it to public confidence and patronage. A number of additional children, from two to seven years of age, may be received, on application to Mr. J. W. DOOLITTLE, No. 102, Genesee street; where the terms of tuition will be made known.

Sept. 7, 1829.

NOTICE.—The season having arrived, when the ladies of the presbyterian churches of Utica are in the habit of fitting out a box of clothing for the missionary station at Mackinaw, and as the mission are now greatly in need of supplies, for the ensuing winter, it is desirable that liberal aid should be rendered towards the object, without further delay. The place of deposit is at Mr. Philip Thurber's, in LaFayette street, where the ladies will meet to sew on the Friday afternoon of each week, till the first of October, when the box will be closed and forwarded. It is hoped that the offerings on this occasion will be spontaneous, so that the labour of soliciting individual subscriptions from house to house may be saved.

Sept. 1, 1829.

NOTICE.—An adjourned meeting of the Western Domestic Missionary Society, is to be holden on the evening of the third Wednesday (16th day) of September inst. at 6 o'clock, at the session-room of the 1st Presbyterian Church in this village, for the purpose of adopting such alterations in the plan of the Society as may be deemed expedient.

CHARLES HASTINGS, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Utica, Sept. 1, 1829.

NOTICE.—The Examining Committee of Clinton will hold their next meeting on Thursday the *tenth* of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the residence of Dr. Davis, Clinton.

ABIJAH CRANE, *Sec'ry pro tem.*

Hampton, Aug. 27, 1829.

DEATHS.

In this village, on the 3d inst. Mr. *Michael Hann*, aged 40. Mr. *Nicholas Manning*, aged 50

In Deerfield, on the 1st inst. Miss *Lydia Ann Colwell*, daughter of Mr. Martin Wiser, aged 18.

In Middlebury, Vt. on the 21st ult. Col. *John Chipman*, aged 87. He was the first settler in that town, and felled the first tree in the year 1767, near the spot where he afterwards spent the greater part of his life.

In Lima, N. Y. on the 8th ult. after a lingering illness, Mr. *Elijah Gifford*, aged 63. a ruling elder in the presbyterian church. He was a native of Connecticut, and the last that remained of the twelve persons who formed the first settlement in the town in which he lived and died.

New Agents for the Recorder.

Platt Richards, Salisbury, Herkimer co.
Dr. John Holmes, Danube, do.
Jacob Keysler, Columbia, do.
Charles Freeman, Manheim Centre.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE next term, in Mr. WHITTELSEY'S Seminary for Young Ladies, will commence on Wednesday the 30th of September instant, and will continue thirteen weeks.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Board, $2 per week: Tuition, $6.84, for 12 weeks: Washing, 37 1-2 cents per dozen: Fuel & light, charged at cost: Tuition in preparatory department, $4 per quarter: French language, $8 per quarter: Music, including the use of the instrument, $12 per quarter.

Utica, Sept. 7, 1829. 36w3

NEW BOOKS.

HASTINGS & TRACY have just received, from E. Littell, Philadelphia, the Religious Magazine, or Spirit of the Theological Journals and Reviews; and the Journal of Foreign Medicine—elegantly half bound, with calf backs.

Also, Travels in North-America, in the years 1827 and 1828, by Capt. Basil Hall, of the royal navy.

Utica, Sept. 7, 1829.

SHEARMAN & THOMSON,

HAVE received 2000 yds. BURLAPS, 36 inches wide, a cheap article for HOP-SACKS.

Utica, Sept. 1, 1829. 35w3

WHITESBORO' ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Whitesboro' Academy give notice, that the Female Branch of the Academy was opened in said village, on the 20th of August ult. under the instruction of Mrs. ANN NICHOLAS, of Albany.

The Trustees are happy to say, that Mrs. Nicholas possesses all the talents and accomplishments necessary for an instructress, and as such they recommend her to the public.

The Male Branch of the Academy will be opened at the same place, on the 10th of September inst. under the instruction of Mr. HARVEY BLODGETT, late of Amherst College, who comes highly recommended as a man of talents and experience in instructing.

The terms of tuition in the male department, the usual charges in country academies. The female as follows:—

ENGLISH BRANCHES.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain Sewing, and Geography, per quarter, $3.

Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Writing, and History, $4.

Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, History, Jamieson's Grammar of Logic, and Elocution, $6.

Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, History, Porter's Analysis of Elocution, Alexander's Evidences of Christianity, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Kaime's Elements of Chemistry, Brown's Philosophy of the Mind, Critical Reading of Milton's Poetical Works, Conversations on Natural Philosophy, and on Political Economy, $6.

Music, including the use of the Piano, $10.

FRENCH, $5.

Writing taught by Mrs. Nicholas, on the Carstarian system.

ELIZUR MOSELEY,
WM. G. TRACY,
LEWIS BERRY,
HENRY R. STORRS,
S. NEWTON DEXTER,
THEODORE SILL,
SETH S. PECK,
AMOS CAMP,
ELON GALUSHA,
BENJAMIN S. WALCOTT,
JOHN FROST.

Whitesboro', Sept. 1, 1829. 35

WANTED,

10,000 yards Domestic FLANNEL,
4,000 yds. Family made Carpets,
By SHEARMAN & THOMSON.

Utica, August 25, 1829. 34w4

WANTED,

A FEW additional BOARDERS. A number of young men can have a pleasant seat at table, and the Subscriber's undivided attention; or no charges. Neat and fashionably furnished apartments kept in reserve for transient persons.

E. WOODWORTH.

Utica, August, 1829. 31

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

THIS valuable Publication is now ready for delivery, at the Depository of the American Branch Tract Society, No. 145, Genesee street, next door above the Great Western Museum. Auxiliary Societies and individuals, who design to supply themselves, are reminded that the work is prepared thus early, to give ample time before the opening of the new year, to have it circulated extensively. All orders addressed to EDWARD VERNON, Agent, No. 145, Genesee street, Utica, will be promptly executed. *Terms—Cash*—To Auxiliary Societies, or to individuals to sell again, $3.50 per hundred. *August 18, 1829.* 33

ALE, PORTER, & BROWN-STOUT.

THE Subscriber makes and keeps constantly for sale, Ale, Porter, and Brown-Stout, of the first quality, in kegs and bottles, corner of Second & Bleecker streets, on the east side of Chancellor Square.

Also, a constant supply of Fresh YEAST.

FREDERICK MARR.

Utica, August 18, 1829. 33m3

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the Gentleman's Pocket Magazine.

THE AFRICAN CHIEF.

Chain'd in the market place he stood,
A man of giant frame,
Amid the gathering multitude
That shrank to hear his name;
All stern of look and strong of limb,
His dark eye on the ground;
And silently they gaz'd on him,
As on a lion bound.

Vainly, but well, that chief had fought;
He was a captive now;
Yet pride, that fortune humbles not,
Was written on his brow.
"A price thy nation never gave,
Shall yet be paid for thee;
For thou shalt be the Christian's slave,
In lands beyond the sea."

"Look, feast thy greedy eyes with gold,
Long kept for pressing need;
Take it; thou asketh sums untold;
And say that I am freed.
Take it; my wife, the long, long day,
Weeps by the cocoa tree,
And my young children leave their play,
And ask in vain for me."

"I take thy gold; but I have made
Thy fetters fast and strong,
And ween that by the cocoa shade
Thy wife will wait thee long."
Strong was the agony that shook
The captive's frame, to hear,
And the proud meaning of his look
Was chang'd to mortal fear.

His heart was broken—craz'd his brain;
At once his eyes grew wild;
He struggled fiercely with his chain,
Whisper'd, and wept, and smil'd;
Yet wore not long those fatal bands;
For soon, at close of day,
They drew him forth upon the sands,
The foul hyena's prey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMARKABLE NATURAL CURIOSITY.

The ship Sachem, recently arrived at Boston, from Siam, brought out two Siamese youths, males, about eighteen years of age, whose bodies have been connected from their birth; in good health, and apparently contented with their situation. A brief notice of their arrival and general appearance was last week published in most of the papers: But the following more particular description, the result of an examination made by Dr. Warren, of Boston, a gentleman of distinguished eminence in his profession, will doubtless prove more satisfactory to the public:—

Some Account of the Siamese Boys, lately brought to Boston.

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your request, as well as in obedience to what I consider to be a professional duty, I undertake to give some account of the Siamese boys, and particularly of the medium by which they are united together.

The boys are supposed to be about 18 years old. They are of moderate stature; though not as tall as boys of that age in this country. They have the Chinese complexion and physiognomy. The forehead is more elevated and less broad than that of the Chinese, owing to malformation. They much resemble each other; yet not so much, but that upon a little observation, various points of dissimilarity may be noticed.

The substance by which they are connected is a mass two inches long at its upper edge, and about five at the lower. Its breadth from above downwards may be four inches; and its thickness in a horizontal direction two inches. Of course it is not a rounded cord, but thicker in the perpendicular, that in the horizontal direction. At its lower edge is perceived a single umbilicus, through which passed a single umbilical cord to nourish both children in the fetal state. Placing my hand upon this substance, which I will denominate the cord, I was surprised to find it extremely hard. On further examination, this hardness was found to exist at the upper part of the cord only; and to be prolonged into the breast of each boy. Tracing it upwards, I found it to be constituted by a prolongation of the *ensiform cartilage of the sternum*, or extremity of the breast bone. The breadth of this cartilage is an inch and a half; its thickness may be about the eighth of an inch. The cartilages proceeding from each sternum meet at an angle, and then seem to be connected by a ligament, so as to form a joint. This joint has a motion upwards and downwards, and also a lateral motion; the latter operating in such way, that when the boys turn in either direction, the edges of the cartilage are found to open and shut. The lower face of this cartilage is concave; and under it is felt a rounded cord, which may be the remains of the umbilical cord. Besides this there is nothing remarkable felt in the connecting substance. I could distinguish no pulsating vessel. The whole of the cord is covered by the skin. It is remarkably strong, and has no great sensibility; for they allow themselves to be pulled by a rope fastened to it without exhibiting any uneasiness. On ship board, one of them sometimes climbed on the capstan of the vessel, the other following as well as he could, without complaining.

When I first visited the boys, I expected to see them pull on the cord in different directions, as their attention was attracted by different objects. I soon perceived that this did not happen. The slightest impulse of one to move in any direction is followed by the other; so that they would appear to be influenced by the same wish. This harmony in their movement is not the result of a volition, excited at the same moment. It is a habit formed by necessity. At an early period of life it is probable they sometimes differed. At present this is so rarely the case, that the gentlemen who brought them, have noticed only a single instance. Having been accustomed to use the cold bath, one of them wished it when the weather was cool; to which the other objected. They were soon reconciled by the interference of the commander of the ship. They never hold a consultation as to their movements. In truth, I have never seen them speak to each other, although they converse constantly with a Siamese lad, who is their companion. They always face in one direction; standing nearly side by side; and are not able, without inconvenience, to face in an opposite direction; so that one is always at the right, the other at the left. Although not placed exactly in a parallel line, they are able to run and leap with surprising activity. On some occasion, a gentleman, in sport, pursued them round the ship; when they came suddenly to the hatchway, which had been inadvertently left open. The least check would have thrown them down the hatchway, and probably killed one or both; but they leaped over it without difficulty.

They are quite cheerful; appear intelligent; attending to whatever is presented to them, and readily acknowledging any civility. As a proof of their intelligence, it is stated, that in a few days they learned to play at drafts well enough to become antagonists to those who had long been versed in the game.

The connexion between these boys might present an opportunity for some interesting observations in regard to physiology and pathology. There is, no doubt, a network of blood vessels and some minute nerves passing from one to the other. How far these parts are capable of transmitting the action of medicines and of diseases, and especially of what particular medicines and diseases, are points well worthy of investigation.—Capt. Coffin informed me, they had never taken medicine since they had been under his care. Once they were ill from eating too heartily, but were relieved by the efforts of nature. He thinks that any indisposition of one extends to the other; that they are inclined to sleep at the same time; eat about the same quantity, and perform other acts with great similarity. Both he and Mr. Hunter, the gentleman who united with him in bringing them here, are of opinion that touching one of them, when they are asleep, awakens both.

The pulsations of the heart are exactly alike in both boys. I counted seventy-three pulsations in a minute, while they were sitting; counting first in one boy, then in the other. I then placed my fingers on an arm of each boy, and found the pulsations take place exactly together. One of them stooping suddenly, to look at my watch, his pulse became much quicker than that of the other; but after he had returned to his former posture, in about a quarter of a minute, his pulse was precisely like that of the other boy. This happened repeatedly. Their respirations are, of consequence, exactly simultaneous.

This harmony of action in primary functions, shows a reciprocal influence, which may lead to curious observations and important deductions. Whether it will be in my power to obtain any further information in regard to them, is uncertain. If not, some one else can better accomplish the task.

Let me add, that there is nothing unpleasant in the aspect of these boys. On the contrary, they must be viewed as presenting one of the most interesting objects of natural history which has ever been known to scientific men.

You are at liberty to employ the above statement in such way as you think likely to be useful.

I have the honour to be, your's, &c.
JOHN C. WARREN.
WM. STURGIS, Esq.

* * *

"Let it not be once named."—Eph. v, 3.

As a friend of Johnson was about to repeat to him an extraordinary oath he had recently heard, Johnson commanded him to stop, saying, "that oath cannot pass through my mind without leaving a stain." Is it true, that such a man as Johnson could not hear a profane oath without injury, while Christians, and even christian parents, apparently take pleasure in rehearsing anecdotes and stories full of blasphemous, if not vulgar, polluted oaths? Johnson was undoubtedly correct. It is not only injurious, but extremely painful, to hear or repeat the daring blasphemies of the openly profane. It is giving the tempter an important advantage, in his efforts to fill the mind of the Christian with the most unholy thoughts. How much greater his advantage over the minds of unsuspecting children, while they are listening to Christians, and especially to christian parents, as they repeat, with apparent satisfaction, or at least with indifference, blasphemies against that God and Saviour whom they profess to love supremely.—*Sunday School Treasury.*

* * *

DYSPEPSIA.

The Southern Review lays down the following rules, to which it says the race of dyspeptics must submit or prematurely die:—

1. Rise early, dip the feet in cold water, and rub them dry. Use the flesh brush ten minutes before dressing.

2. Employ the hours before breakfast in exercise in the open air; and let it be more vigorous as your strength improves.

3. Eat slowly and in moderation, those things you like, and which you know not to disagree with you.

4. Between breakfast and dinner, take one or more hours of exercise, either within doors, or in the air, which is the best; and occasionally take a warm bath between 12 and 2 o'clock.

5. Never eat between meals, nor drink within two hours of eating.

6. Dine about 3 o'clock, and observe the rule No. 3. Drink as little as possible at dinner.

7. After dinner lie down, if so disposed, for an hour, and about 5 or 6 o'clock take exercise in the open air if possible. The more exercise per day, without fatigue, the better.

8. If you *must* eat, take your last meal at 7 or 8 o'clock; let it be as light and moderate as possible, avoiding tea and coffee.

9. Retire to bed at 10, after first using the flesh-brush a few minutes.

10. Be regular in your habits; keep the feet warm, the head cool, and the bowels open.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

BROWN'S THEORY.

Among the the articles found in the last number of the Princeton Quarterly, is one containing strictures upon Brown's theory of cause and effect. The writer takes common sense views of his subject; and if we mistake not—for we have read too hastily—has clearly shown the fallacy of Brown's position. Brown seems in substance to have revived and defended the opinion of Mr. Hume, on *power*; disowning at the same time Hume's skeptical inferences from this doctrine. The theories of Hume and Brown, though beautifully presented, are thought by the writer before us to be utterly at war with the universal dictates of common sense. Even their advocates seem to have been nearly of the same opinion; a strong circumstancial evidence, we should say, against the truth of their theory.

The following article appears in some of our American journals, as copied from the Caledonian Mercury. But what does it amount to?—

NEW ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE MOSAIC CHRONOLOGY.

The valley of the Nile, it is well known, is covered with a bed or stratum of alluvial mud deposited by the river during its periodical overflowings; and this bed or stratum is superimposed on sand in all respects resembling the sand of the adjoining desert. The quantity of deposit in any given time is, however, much less than one would be apt at first to imagine, considering that the great fertility of Lower-Egypt is solely to be ascribed to it. During the period of the French expedition, a great variety of experiments were made, by the savans who accompanied it, upon the thickness of this alluvial bed; and some curious and interesting results were obtained. In the transverse section of the valley of Syout, and other places, where the deposits could be made without obstacle, and without being in any material degree augmented or diminished by local causes, about two hundred pits were dug, and the depth of the whole alluvial stratum carefully measured; care being taken to make allowance for what seemed partial or accidental inequalities. The mean of all those measurements gave for the average thickness of the mud stratum nearly six and a half metres, or rather more than twenty feet. We take it, however, at twenty. Having ascertained this point, M. Girard next applied himself to determine the quantity by which the soil is raised or thickened in the course of a century, from the depositions of the river; and the pits of the nilometers furnished him the basis of an approximate calculation, which gave the centenary elevation of the soil, from the cause already mentioned, at less than four and a half inches. Dividing, then, the whole thickness or depth of the stratum, by the quantity added to it in the course of a century, the quotient is 5,650; from which it follows, that the origin of this superimposed soil, must have preceded the year 1809, the date of the experiments, by 5,650 years, being only 154 less than the Mosaic chronology gives as the age of the world at that time; a difference, which, considering the peculiar nature of the data upon which the calculation is founded, and how much the smallest error either in the measurements, or in the centenary "valuation," would affect the ultimate results, must be thought quite immaterial. Making all due allowance for these circumstances, however, the coincidence between the sacred chronologist and the deduction of science, strikes us as very remarkable; nay as affording one more proof how nature and revelation harmonise, when the truth is sought in the love of it. We may add, that the French savan has carefully avoided drawing the inference to which his own premises necessarily lead; an avoidance which is only the more absurd, from the obvious nature of the conclusion obtruded upon the mind of the reader.

To our own mind, the above proof amounts to nothing; for in the first place, it is impossible to say whether the deposits soon after the creation of the world were not greater in any given period, than they now are; and in the next place, there is no such thing as ascertaining what changes may have been effected in *"mud,"* by the general deluge. Possibly the Nile itself was not in existence before the deluge. Arguments of this nature are attended with so much uncertainty, and liable to so much abuse, that for our part, we dislike to see them brought forward.

ANCIENT RECORDS.

Three volumes of the earliest records of the church of Scotland, have been discovered in the library of Zion College, London. They were approved by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in 1638; and during the troubles of succeeding years, they passed through various hands, until they reached the present proprietors. Application was made for them a few years ago, by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; but they were refused on any terms; nor even was a copy of them suffered to be taken, nor a collation with the partial abbreviates of them, preserved in Scotland, allowed. Under these circumstances, the General Assembly have applied to the British House of Commons, for the purpose of obtaining them if possible.

LIBERAL EDUCATION.

In New-England, there is, on an average, one student in college for every 2,000 inhabitants; in the middle states, one for 4,000; and in the states south and west of Pennsylvania, one for 6,000.

Massachusetts has less than one-twentieth part of the population of the United States; and yet, of the college students, one in seven are her sons—three times her fair proportion! This is much to her credit. She stands at the head of the confederacy in regard to liberal education. Indeed no other state, except Connecticut, comes near her standard.—*N. Y. Obs.*

* * *

Mr. Barker, of Thetford, Eng. is about publishing Webster's American Dictionary, in two vols. quarto. The abridgment of this work, executed by Mr. Worcester, of Massachusetts, is expected speedily to be published, and will be looked for with interest.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,	
Pot, ton	$112 50a115
Pearl	117 00a
Candles,	
Mould	11 1-2a12
Dipped	10a10 1-2
Clover-Seed,	
Per lb	6 1-4a7
Coffee,	
Havana	11a13
Java	14a15
Cotton,	
Upland	8a10
Louisiana	10a12
Alabama	9a11
Feathers,	
Live American, lb	35a36
Fish,	
Dry cod, cwt	$2 12a2 37
Scale	1 50a1 62
Pickled, bbl	3 50a3 75
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 87
Shad, Con. mess	8 50a 9
Herring	3 50a3 62
Flax,	
American	7a7 3-4
Flour & Meal,	
N. Y. super. bbl	5 37a5 50
Western (canal)	5 50a5 75
Rye flour	3 62a3 75
Indian meal	2 25a2 37
Grain,	
Wheat, northern	1 00a
—— western	1 00a1 10
Rye	60a62
Corn, north yellow	58a60
Oats	35a37
Barley	51a55
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 00
Hides,	
LaPlata, lb	14a15
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 75a1 87
Hops,	
First sort, lb	9a
Lumber,	
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00
Scantling,	15 00a16 00
Do oak,	20 00a25 00
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25
Hoops, per M	25 00a
Staves, pipe	38 00a40 00
—— hhd	27 00a30 00
—— bbl	21 00a22 00

Leather,	
Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
—— hemlock,	18a23
Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Molasses,	
New-Orleans, gal	28a29
Oil,	
Whale, gal	28a30
Sperm, summer st'd	64a65
—— winter do	70a
Linseed, Amer	82a
Provisions,	
Beef, mess, bbl	9 62a10 00
—— prime	7 50a8 00
Pork, mess	13 00a13 25
—— prime	7 50a8 00
Hams, north, lb	9a10
Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Hog's Lard	5a6
Cheese, Amer	6a7
Rice,	
Prime, 100lbs	2 50a3 00
Salt,	
Turks-Island, bush	47a43
Liverpool ground	45a46
Sugar,	
Havana, white, lb	12a14
—— brown	9a10
New-Orleans	7a8
Loaf	17a19
Lump	15a16
Tallow,	
American, lb	6 1-2a7
Teas,	
Bohea, lb	30a32
Souchong	50a75
Hyson-skin	45a75
Young-Hyson	80a1 12
Hyson	85a1 15
Gunpowder	1 10a1 30
Imperial	1 10a1 30
Tobacco,	
Richmond, lb	4 1-2a6
Cuba	14a25
Wines,	
Madeira, gal	1 25a2 25
Port	75a1 75
Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Wool,	
Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a36
—— pulled	32a35
Common	18a25
Spinning	18a33
Amer Hatters	20a28

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.	
City Banks,	par
Except Franklin	broken
Long-Island Bank	par
Dutchess County	par
Lansingburgh	par
Bank of Albany*	1-2
Albany State Bank*	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do
Do. Commercial	do
Newburgh*	do
Columbia, Hudson	stopped
Middle District	do
Orange County	do
Catskill	1-2
Troy	do
Farmers', Troy*	do
Mohawk	do
Geneva	do
Utica	5-8
Utica Branch	do
Auburn	do
Ontario	do
Central	do
Chenango	do
Rochester	do
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do
Jefferson County	do
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2
Niagara	broken
Plattsburgh	do
Greene county	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do
Maine.	
Bath	10
Waterville	do
Castine	broken
Wiscasset	do
Kennebec	do
Passamaquoddy	do
Hallowell & Augusta	do
All others	3-4
New-Hampshire.	
Cheshire Bank	3-4
Exeter	10
All others	3-4
Vermont.	
Banks of this state	1-2
Massachusetts.	
Berkshire bank	broken
Essex, Salem	do
Farmers', Belchertown	do
All others	1-2
Connecticut.	
Norwich Bank	par
Eagle, New-Haven	broken
Derby	do
Thames	5-8
All others	1-2
Rhode-Island.	
Pawtucket	stopped
All others	1-2
New-Jersey.	
State, Newark	par
Do. Elizabethtown	do
Do. New-Brunswick	do

Newark Insur. Comp.	par
Trenton Banking Co.	do
Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Monmouth	broken
Franklin	do
Hoboken	do
Paterson	do
Protection & Lomb'd	do
Jersey City	do
State, Trenton	do
All others	1-2
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia Banks	par
Chester County	1-2
Delaware County	do
Reading	3-4
York	1
Pittsburgh	do
Gettysburgh	do
Chambersburgh	do
Carlisle	do
Lancaster	do
Greensburgh	5
Brownville	do
Silver-Lake	25
All others uncert. or broken	
Maryland.	
Baltimore banks	1-2
Somerset & Wor.	broken
Snowhill	do
Princess Ann	do
Cumberland	do
All others	1 1-2 a 2
Dist. Columbia.	
Bank of Columbia	25
Alexandria Mer.	broken
Franklin	do
All others	1 a 1 1-2
Virginia.	
All the Banks	5
North-Carolina.	
All the Banks	5
South-Carolina.	
Charleston Banks	3
Georgia.	
All the Banks	5
Ohio.	
Chilicothe	5
Marietta	do
Steubenville	do
Farmers & Mec.	do
Lancaster	do
St. Clairsville	do
Mount-Pleasant	do
Western Reserve	do
Columbus	do
All others uncert. or broken	
Miscellaneous.	
New-Orleans Banks	5
Michigan	2
Detroit	broken
Upper-Canada, York	3
Kingston	broken
Quebec	3
Montreal	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.
Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

M. BAGG'S TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that his old Stand, at the corner of Genesee and Main streets, having been thoroughly repaired, is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. M. BAGG, in connexion with Mr. ALFRED CHURCHILL, begs leave to assure such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favour them with their custom, that every exertion shall be made to render their residence pleasant and comfortable; and they hope to merit the patronage this establishment has heretofore enjoyed from a generous public.
Utica, Dec. 16, 1828. MOSES BAGG. 51

LOOK ONCE MORE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer for the county of Oneida, offers his services as such in all cases, (where an auction room is not required), for selling real and personal Property at any place within the county. All orders in relation to the duties of his office will be thankfully received, and promptly executed. Communications left at the store of JOHN OSBURN; at the offices of E. S. COZIER or JOHN PARSONS, Esqs. or at my residence, will be punctually attended to, by the public's humble servant,
Utica, April 7, 1829. H. W. OSBURN. 14

ODONTICA,
A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients; and the venders of the article are authorised to sell it at a low price.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March 10, 1829.* 10

ONEIDA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken the new Tavern Establishment, recently fitted up by WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq. adjoining his Lottery and Exchange Office, and opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, in Genesee street. It is in excellent condition for the accommodation of company. The House is commodious, its situation central, and having been well furnished, it is presumed that it affords to the citizen or traveller as pleasant a stopping place as can be found.
Utica, July 6, 1829. SMITH COPELAND. 27

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.
PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier* of the *blood*. From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

Diseases.—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and inveterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility; Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c.

The following recommendation, from a highly respectable physician of this village, and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine:—

UTICA, *August*, 1829.

I have repeatedly used the Ambrosion, prepared by Mr. G. Marshall, in several of the diseases for which it is recommended, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of superior value, efficacy, and safety. I have administered it in some inveterate cases of ulcer, that had, for years previously, resisted every medical effort, with the most satisfactory and decisive results. I therefore consider it an extremely salutary and important remedy, and highly deserving public confidence.

NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon.

NEW-HARTFORD, *July*, 1829.

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fœtid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation, and *healed the sores perfectly*. Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me without effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy.

CATHARINE HUGGINS.

To Dr. G. Marshall.

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent cutaneous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.

JBMES BOARDMAN,
Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.

To Dr. G. Marshall. *June*, 1829.

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficult operation on me, for aneurism, mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bones came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.

SPARHAWK PARSONS, 138, Spring st. N.Y.

To Dr. G. Marshall. *July*, 1829.

To be had of Messrs. WILLIAMS & CO. H. STORRS & Co. DR. M. HITCHCOCK, and Mr. A. HITCHCOCK, Druggists, Genesee street: DR. NEWEL SMITH, and the Proprietor, Liberty st. opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he has established himself. Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.

☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it.
August 25, 1829. 34 G. MARSHALL.

SWELLED NECK,
KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of
5 WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of the Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations*. The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons.

September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.
WARNER & HARVEY, sole agents for Utica.
Dec. 16, 1828. 51

GOLDEN EYE-SALVE.

M. HITCHCOCK & Co. have received a quantity of Dr. Bonhomle's GOLDEN EYE-SALVE, which is recommended as a superior medicine for all inflamed and weak eyes. For sale at the Striped Store, No. 38, Genesee street. *Utica, Aug. 4, 1829.* 31

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

A. SHEPARD has removed from his former stand, at the lower end of the village, to the above Establishment, which is spacious and airy, having an elegant dining-room, handsomely fitted, seventy feet long, many private parlours, and good single bed-rooms. It is situated on Genesee street, a few rods above the canal, where it is remarkably pleasant, having a view of the village and surrounding country. The establishment is new, the furniture appropriate; and from his experience in this business, his extensive acquaintance, and his knowledge of what is due to travellers generally, he trusts the public will be satisfied with their treatment. At this establishment he can accommodate double the number of persons which he could at his old stand, and more comfortably; and it is intended that nothing shall be wanting to render it a desirable resting place for ladies and gentlemen.

There is a Stage Office attached to the establishment, where seats may be taken in any direction from this place. Baggage taken from and to the canal free of expense. ☞ Board, by the day, week or month.
Utica, Oct. 27, 1828. 44

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.
Utica, June 16, 1829. 24

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.
Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. WILLIAM CLARKE. 93

DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged, that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adapted to the use of families*, and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy*, in the following complaints, viz:—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity & Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent. In the *complaints* of *children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

☞ Sold also by Messrs. J. WILLIAMS & Co. and WARNER & HARVEY, Druggists, Genesee street.
August 25, 1829. 34

Who wants to see, when 100 years old?

M. HITCHCOCK & CO. have received a large assortment of *SPECTACLES*, some of which are marked for one hundred, and to be sold at No. 38, Genesee street. *Utica, May 22, 1829.* 21

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July 28, 1829.* 30

DR. ROBERTS'
WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints.

T. O'NEIL.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce into general use.

A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify, that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table-spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time.

THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July 28, 1829.* 30

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.
July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of six months from the time of subscribing, or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first six months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the Publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.